

THE
VVORKS
O F
Heaven upon Earth:
OR
The Eccellencie of Praise and
Thanksgiving, in part displayed
IN

*A Sermon, enlarged into a Treatise, Preached at Taunton
in the County of Somerset May 11. 1648.
Being the day set apart for the Annuall Com-
memoration of the Deliverance of that Town,
by the Relief which they received on
May 11. Anno 1645.*

By HENRY JEANS Minister of Gods Word at
Chedzoy in the same County.

Psal. 102. 18.

*This shall be written for the Generation to come, and the Peo-
ple which shall be created shall praise the Lord.*



LONDON,
Printed by G. D. for Francis Eglesfield at the Marigold
in Pauls Church-yard, and are to be sold by George
Treagle in Taunton. 1649.

THE WORKS OF HOGARTH THE ENGRAVINGS IN THE ORIGINAL AND THE EDITIONS OF PARIS AND LONDON IN TWO VOLUMES WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES BY JOHN TRAVELLER

1. The Corporation of the Town of New Bedford, Massachusetts, doth hereby resolve, that the same shall be and the same is hereby declared to be a Free and Independent State, and that it is not subject to the jurisdiction of any other State or Power.

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18. May 1905
T. H. Hall to the General Secretary, Anti-Slavery Socy.
18. May 1905
T. H. Hall to the General Secretary, Anti-Slavery Socy.

London
Globe, p. 2, C. D. for E. name Elizabeth of the Wimberley
in Lucy Cripps-Law, and see to be told by George
Fitzroy in December, 1744.

TO THE
Right Worshippull
ROGER HILL

late Major, the COMMON
COUNSELL with all other
the wel-affected Inhabi-
tants of the Town of
TAVNTON.

HEN I was prevail-
led with for the
preaching of this
Sermon, I was so far
from having the
least thoughts of
making it publicke,
as that I did not so much as suspect, or
fear

The Epistle Dedicatory.

fear an invitation thereunto. And when I received intimation that it would be expected from me, I yet fully resolved to resist the utmost violence of importunity; and I had done so (although as it is said of *Elisha*, 2. *Kings* 2.17. I was urged till I was ashamed) but that it was objected to me, That this my deniall was unsutable to my Sermon: for the scope of that was to quicken unto the love and practise of Thanksgiving; in the pressing of which, if I were serious & in earnest, how could I with-hold that which you desired onely as a testimony and help of your thankfulness; If thanksgiving vvere so excellent and divine a duty, vvhyl vwould I not (having a Call from such as I acknowledg'd godly and judicious) further it by my pen as vwell as tongue? This argument I confess won upon me, and hath drawn from me more then a conformity to your desires; for that vvhich vvas but a Sermon, I have enlarged into a Treatise. If God shall honour and blesse it so far as to make it instrumentall in stirring you up unto a zealous

The Epistle Dedicatory.

lous and sincere practise of this glorious and heavenly duty of thanksgiving, I have my end. But now if it should meet with a contrary issue, if you should be unmoved thereby, and notwithstanding it, remaine unthankfull, or else cold and remisse in your thankes, the grieve vwill bee mine, but the danger yours. For this small Tractate vwill bee one vvitnesse and aggravation of your unthankfulness, *John 12.48*. And besides, such an entertainment of it, vwill bee very unagreeable to the argument by which you periwaded me; nay, it will argue that your obstinate earnestnesse for the publication hereof, proceeded rather from curiositie and vainglory, then from a religi- gious desire to be quickned unto, and assisted in your praises. But to use the expres- sion of the Apostle, *Heb.6.9*. *I am periwaded better things of you, and things that accompany saluation*, that are answerable to such a saluation as this of yours. In confidence of, and prayer for which, I rest,

MANWOO *Yours to serve you in the
things of Christ;*

HENRIE LEANES.

subito ab Ro. 9:16-17 si osserva anche
che il privilegio di una vita eterna
non è dato a tutti i figli di Dio, ma solo
a quelli che sono stati salvati.

Genle Reader, I desire thee to amend with thy pen, these grossest escapes of the Printer: for they are such as spoyle the sense. As for others, I leave to thine own correction.

¶ Ag. 9. line 7. for univerſall read unusuall. line last, blot out the second
it. in margin for Morten i r. Mortoni. p. 11. marg. for Pata r. Rada. p. 12.
1. 7. blot out as. p. 13. marg. for Id is i dudus. for Idate r. laudare. for defi-
r. definis. p. 26. l. 3. blot out and. p. 22. l. 7. for ordering r. bordering. l. 8.
9. for cognitionem r. cognitionem. p. 24. marg. for auctoritas r. auctor-
itas. p. 26. l. 9. for 87. r. 37. p. 27. l. 17. for Phil. 2. 29. r. Phil. 2. 29.
p. 29. l. 8. for intention r. intention. p. 31. l. 2. for he. l. last, for part r.
p. 43. p. 35. l. 29. adde Acts 20. 25. p. 38. l. 9. for peccatiss r. peccatiss. p.
41. l. 7. for undeniable r. undeniably. p. 42. l. 32. for operation r. opposition.
p. 43. l. 20. for ignorander. ignorans. l. 21. for forgetfulness r. forgetfull.
p. 44. l. 12. for meny r. in any. p. 48. l. 29. for maller r. malis. p. 54. l. 18.
adde of after the first love, and blot out the second love. p. 56. l. 1. for love
r. law. p. 65. l. 8. for dispose r. dispossesse. p. 73. l. 29. for incursion r. incu-
sation. p. 74. l. 24. for not r. our. p. 75. l. 30. for intensive r. extensive. p. 72.
l. 4. for desire r. deterre. as also another. p. 75. l. 3. for mortis r. mort.

Imprimatur,

JOHN DOWNHAM.

Decemb. 4: 1648.



PSALM. 92. I.

It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord, and to sing Praises unto thy Name, ô most High.

The words are soe full, and intire in themselves, as that wee may looke upon them absolutely, setting aside their Coherence with the following. And they are so plaine as that they need not either Analysis or Explication: Therefore without farther prefaceing, I shall presently betake my selfe unto the Prooofe of that Point, which is the Theame of the whole verse, the excellency of Praise or Thanksgiving.

Gratitude is a noble grace, Thanksgiving or Praise an excellent Duty.

You have it elsewhere affirmed, as *Psal.* 54. 6. and *Psal.* 147. 1. It is good to sing praises unto our God, and Praise is q. d. a good comely. The word translated comely denoteth (as Aynsworth obserueth on *Psal.* 33. v. 1.) a faire and comely grace, for which a thing is to be liked, or desired. The Apostle B expresteth

expresseth the word in Greek by *αέριον* *Rom. 10. 15.* faire or beautifull. In *Exod. 30. 3.* The Altar of Incense was to be overlayd with pure gold, and to have a Crown of gold round about it. Which (if we may allegorically apply) intimateth unto us, that the spirituall Incense of prayers and prayses is rich & pretious a golden and a royll thing. Mans tongue is his Glory, as plainly appeareth by comparison of *Psal. 16. 9.* with *Alt. 2. 26.* for my glory shall rejoice *Psal. 16. 9.* is rendred by *Peter* in quotation of the place, my tongue was glad. Now how is the tongue the glory of man, but as it is an instrument employed in the glorifying of God wherin stands mans highest praise and glory, Meere speech is the glory of all men above the dumbe and unreasonable creatures; eloquent speech is the glory of the learned, above the ignorant: but Gracious speech, the speech of prayer, and praise, is the glory of a David, of a Christian, above all meere naturall men.

The point may fully and clearly be evidenced, from the Titles, Subject, Object, Difficulty, Comprehensive-nesse, Causes of praise or thanksgiving, from the acceptableness thereof unto God, from an application of the severall sorts or kinds of goodness thereunto, from a Comparison of it with other graces and duties.

First from the synonomous Titles, or appellations of it which are very high and honourable. It is an honouring, blessing, magnifying, glorifying, and exalting, and extolling of the infinitely-blessed, great and glorious God, not by way of efficacy, for so his glorious name is exalted above all blessing and praise. *Nehem. 9. 5.* His glory greatnessse and blessednesse are infinite, and therefore uncapable of either addition or diminution; but by way of Testimony, declaration and acknowledgement. It is a powring forth of the name of God as oyntment, *Cant. 1. 3.* a spreading and displaying, a setting forth of all the glories, perfections and excellencies which are in God: unto which yet thereby there can be no more reall accession, then

then there is unto the brightness of the Sun by reflection of its beames, from a wall or glasse.

Secondly, from the Subject of it, which in Paradise was *Adam* in his estate of innocence, in Heaven is the manhood of Christ, the glorious Angels, and the spirits of just men made perfect, in Earth the Servants and Saints of God, all those that seek and feare him, *Psal. 22. 16. Psal. 113. 1. Psal. 135. 20. Psal. 145. 10.* All those that are of the Fountaine of Israel, *Psal. 68. 26.* that is who are children of the Promise, borne after the spirit, like *Nathanael*, true Israelites indeed, Jews inwardly whose praise is not of men but of God. *Rom. 2. 29.* By *Adams* fall man came short of the glory of God, *Rom. 3. 23.* all his faculties were miserably out of tune so that he was utterly unable to yeceld forth the sweet musicke of thankes. But though the first instrument that God made for this, was crackt; yet God would not have this great and glorious worke to die upon the earth; but, that still there might be a people set apart for his prayse, he purchased, his church by the unvalueable blood of his sonne. *Isa. 43.*

Rivet in Loc.

7. Every one that is called by my name, I have created for my glory, I have formed him, yea, I have made him, vers. 21, This people have I formed for my selfe they shall shew forth my praise. The latter words expound the former. To be formed for Gods selfe, is to be formed for to shew forth his praise. The Church was made, formed, created for Gods glory to shew forth his praise. For this worke the Church is exalted by many unspeakable priviledges above the rest of mankind, 1 Pet. 2. 9. yee are a chosen generation, a royll priesthood, an holy nation, a peculiar or purchased people that you should shew forth the prayles of him, who hath called you &c. Now surely that must needs be the peculiar priviledge of the Church, which is a proper end of her being, and of all those dignities, which God hath conferred upon her.

But now (that there may be no mistake) we must

distinguish betwixt an Obligation unto, and an Acceptable performance of the duty. The Obligation lies upon all: because, first, the Command is generall, and exempts none. *Psal. 150. 6* Let every thing that hath breath praise the Lord. Secondly, Gods mercy is universall, and reacheth unto all. *Psal. 145. 9*. But now if we speak of a due and acceptable Performance of the duty, Praise, as the Psalmist sayth, waiteth for God in Sion. *Psal. 65. 1* which words may be expounded by those of *Paul, Ephe. 3. 21.* unto him be glory in the Church. Gratitude is a grace seated in, and Thanksgiving a duty performable by onely the true and genuine members of the Church misti-
call, the body and fulnesse of Christ. *Ephe. 1, 23.* and this appropriation of the duty unto the Church might be signified by the very Name that was given unto that tribe, which was in an especiall maner a type of the Church, It was called Judah that is, Praise. However then all men are obliged unto the duty by the generallity of Gods both command and mercy, yet they onely who are truly Church members and so members of Christ are enabled for and accept-^d in performance of the duty.

First they onely are enabled and gifted for the duty, they onely have the gift and grace of thankfulness, their hearts alone are set in a right tune by God, and soe none but they can make this musick. All others are out of Christ, and without him, severed from him, we can doe nothing saith our Saviour. *Job. 15. 5.* in this or any other duty. Leaſt any ſeith *Austin* by occation of thofe foregoing words in the fame verſe, He that abideth in mee, and I in him, bringeth forth much fruit, might conjecture that the branch which did not abide in Christ might bring forth of it ſelue, ſome, though but a little fruit; Christ doth not ſay without me yee can doe but a little or a ſmall matter, or without mee if yee doe any thing it will be with a great deale of difficulty: but without mee yee can doe nothing at all. A ſpirituall know-
ledge

Tract. in Ioan. 8. 1.
*De Verbis et A-
post. Serm. 13.*

ledge of God and his mercy is as you shall here anthon a roote of Thanksgiving. The unregenerate then cannot but bee unable for it who have their understandings darkned. *Ephe. 4. 18.* Now as Doctor *Feild* notes out of the booke called *Destructiorum Vitiorum*, though a man may know in the darke the length, breadth and other dimensions of a thing; but not whether it be faire, or foule, white, or black: so however wicked men in that dark condition, and obscurity of discerning into which sin throwes them, may finde out that there is a God, and that hee is the beginning, and cause of all things, yet they cannot know how faire, how good, how mercifull, and how glorious hee is, that so they may love him &c. praise, and thanke him, unlesse they have an illumination of grace. To propound Gods glory as the highest end is required in all true thanksgiving, and therefore unregenerate men, have no ability for the worke, because their hearts are utterly voyd of that, which is the originall of such a proposall, that love of God, which the Schoolemen cal a love of Freindship, whereby God is loved for himselfe, for that absolute goodnesse which he hath in himselfe. The highest kind of love that they can reach unto is a Love of Concupisence whereby they desire to make use of God to serve their owne turnes. Their love of God is but a circular love that begins and ends in themselves, in their owne commodity and benefit. Reall and sincere thankfulness calles for the soule, the tongue and the life. And neither soules, tongues, nor lives of the unregenerate can beare a part in this duty. Not their soules, seeing every imagination of the thoughts of their hearts (the Hebrew word *וּ* signifieth not onely imaginations but also the purposes and desires) are onely evill continually *Gen. 6. 5.* not secondy their tongues *Mat. 12. 34.* O Generation of Vipers how can yee being evill speake good things. Not their lives, A corrupt tree cannot bring forth good fruit. *Mat. 7. 18.*

Secondly, as the Saints onely have gifts and abilities for the duty, so they alone finde acceptation in it. To give thanks sayth *Paul*, is the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning you. *1 Thessa.* 5. 18. that is as *Zanchy* expoundeth the words. Towards you who are in Christ Jesus from such onely tis the acceptable will of *God*, that is by a Metonymy, an Object which will please and delight his will. In Peace offerings the sacrifices were to be eaten, as, pure. *Levit.* 7. 15. so *Pura a Puris*, both the sacrifices, and the sacrificers were to be free from any legall or ceremoniall uncleanness, or pollution, *vers.* 19. 20, 21. To teach, That as the expressions of thankfulness, so the persons of the thankfull were to be holy. If he that did eat of the flesh of the Peace-offerings were Levitically unclean, he was to be cut off: Thereby intimating the unacceptableness of our thanksgivings if tendred by one morally unclean; whose uncleanness is unmortified, who indulgeth himselfe in the love, and practise of his lusts, and corruptions. *Amos* 5. 22, 23. Every such a man is a child of wrath, *Ephe.* 2. 3. an object of Gods vindictive wrath, a wrath of malediction and if his Person be hated and accursed by God, how can his prayses be accepted with god? Hee is a corrupt tree and therefore all his thanks are corrupt, rotten and stinking in the nostrils of God. Hee is in the flesh and in an estate of infidellity; now they that are in the flesh cannot please God, *Rom.* 8. 8, without faith tis impossible to please him. *Heb.* 11. 6. All his sacrifices, his sacrifices of praise; all his prayers, his prayers of thanksgiving, as well as petition are an abomination unto the Lord. *Prov.* 15. 8. and 28. 9. Hee will spread the dung of them upon his face. *Mal.* 2. 3. He wil regard them no more, then the cutting off a Doggs neck, then the offering of Swines blood, then the blessing of an Idol, *Isa.* 66. 3. The Apostle in *Heb.* 6. 1, termes all workes that goe before repentance, and conversion, Dead workes: because they proceede from a dead

dead principle, from a nature dead in sins, and trespasses ; because they make liable to death, they deserve death. Now to argue from the generall to the particular, it followeth therefore ; that the prayses, and thanks of unregenerate men, which goe before their repentance, and conversion , are but a dead worke, onely the carkase, and forme of praise and thanksgiving , as coming from dead hearts, and affections and being so farre from finding favour, and acceptance with God, as that the wages of them is death. Although then they bee very forward , and seemingly zealous in their prayses and thanks, though they be very elaborate, and make great flourishes in their celebrations of God mercies : yet, to use the similitude of *Chrysostome* applyed by him to the workes of the wicked in generall. All this is but like the Reliques of the dead wrapt up fairely. Wee our selves reckon it no credit but a disgrace rather, to be praised by base and unworthy men. *Paul* was greived with the prayses that the damsell possessed with the Spirit of divination gave him and *Silas*. *Act. 16. 16, 17, 18.* And will God then, thinke you, bee well pleased with those prayers that come from impure, mouths, and unsanctified hearts ? or will he not rather account them dispraises ? a staine, and a blemish unto his glory ? when the spirit of an uncleane Devill uttered the glorious praise of Christ Proclaiming him with a loud voice to be the holy one of God, Christ rebuked him, and commanded him to hold his peace. *Luk. 4. 33, 34, 35.* In like manner, though not in so high a degree, he deeply distasteth and distellisheth all prayses, and thanks which come from those that are of the Devill. *1 Job. 3. 8.* children, limbes of the Devill. *Act. 13. 10.* who commit sinne make a trade of sinning, obey sinne in the lusts thereof. For their most glorious prayses are so farre from exaltation of Gods most holy Name, as that they are a profanation and pollution thereof.

Thirdly, In a third place. The excellency of the duty may

may be gathered from the excellency of its object, and that in the text is the name of God. It is a good thing to sing prayses unto thy Name. Now the name of God is great, terrible, and holy. *Psal. 99.* 3. glorious. *1 Chro. 29.* 13. Exalted above all blessing and prayse. *Nechem. 9.* 5. Excellent above the Earth and heaven. *Psal. 8.* 1. *Psal. 148.* 13. But to speake distinctly Gods mercies, and benefits, are the object of thanksgiving, his excellencies, and perfections of prayse. So then thanksgiving lookes upon that which is most amiable, sweet, and lovely in Gods attributes, and workes, his tender mercies that are over all his workes. *Psal. 145.* 9. that are as great as the heaven is highabove the earth. *Psal. 130.* 11. And that which respects so sweet an object cannot possibly be unlovely. Praise regards what is most admirable in Gods nature, and workes, his divine excellencies, and perfections *Psal. 107.* 8. *Psal. 145:* 5 6. And in reference unto this is it that God is said to be fearfull in prayses doing wonders. *Exod. 15.* 11. *Rivet* upon the place thinkes that prayses may be taken metonymically for the matter of prayses, those works of God for which he is to be praysed, and then the sense is ; Those workes of thine for which thou art to be praysed are fearefull, terrible, and wonderfull. The latter words doing wonders, explaine the former, Fearfull in prayses. God is therefore fearefull in prayses : because he doth wonders. Regard is had unto that great, and dreadfull execution of judgement upon the *Egyptians* in the foregoing chapters.

* Καὶ τὸ χα-
λεπότερον
εἰρηταῖσθαι
δι. Μᾶλλον
τὸν αγαπῶ-
νευ τὸν οὐρα-
νὸν εἶτα πα-
σῶν λαζαίν.
A-
rifi.3. Top.2.c.
text.14.

But the expression upon good ground is applicable unto all the marvellous works of God. Now that which respects so glorious an object, cannot possibly be inglorious, that cannot but be an admirable duty which is wholly taken up with those workes of God, that deserve dread and wonder.

Fourthly, * difficulty is an argument of excellency and how difficult the duty is may be collected from that interrogator.

terrogation of the Psalmist. *Psal. 106. 2.* Who can utter the mighty acts of the Lord? who can shew forth all his praises? which may be resolved either into a Negation or Restriction. Few or none can utter the mighty acts of the Lord, can shew forth all his praise; few can doe it in an acceptable manner, and none can doe it in a perfect manner. * And indeed it is not universall in Scripture for such kind of Interrogations to amount unto either a negation or at least an expression of the rarenesse and difficulty of the thing spoken of. *1 Cor. 2. 16. Psal. 90. 11. Isa. 53. 1.* Without a full confession of mercies it is not possible to make either a due valuation of them, or a just requitall for them. And how impossible a thing it is, fully to recount mercies you may see *Psal. 40. 5* Many, O Lord, are thy wonderfull workes which thou haft done, and thy thoughts which are to us ward, they cannot bee reckoned up in order unto thee: If I could declare and speake of them they are more then can be numbered.

But the difficulty of the duty, may yet farther bee prooved from the fifth proofe of its excellency, the Comprehensiveesse of it. It is a very wide and comprehensive duty whether wee regard its Elicite or Imperate acts: Its Elicite acts, those which immediately flow from the grace or virtue of thanksgiving, viz. Observation, Confession, Remembrance, Valuation, Retribution, are things of a very large extent that take up the whole heart. *Psal. 9. 1. Psal. 138. 1* Nay the whole man, all his parts and all his powers. But its Imperate acts, those which are performed by its command, and more remote influence comprehend the whole compasse of obedience all workes of Religion concerning God, of charity and Justice towards both, our brethren, and our selves. * * *Willer, Junius.* Peace-offerings were never offered alone but alwayes joyned with other sacrifices. *Judg. 20. 26. and 21. 4. Chron. 21. 26.* Thereby shewing that thanksgiving it, it goe not to the constitution of, it hath yet a necessary connexion

* Reynolds
on Hosea.

* *Vid. Morteni
Antidot. contra
Merita. 19. c.
secc. 4.*

connexion with and relation unto all our spirituall sacrifices, all our dutyes. *Ausine* makes the whole dutye of man to stand in this, *Ut anima non sit ingrata deo*, that the soule bee not unthankfull to God. *Ursinus* gives his third booke of the Body of Divinity the title of Gratitude which yet treates concerning conversion, good works, the law of God, prayer &c. Hec thought it seemes that gratitude comprehended all these. The title of the booke of Psalms is in the Original **בְּרוּךְ יְהוָה**, the book of praises and yet it comprieth all subjects belonging to Divinity. No point of Doctrine almost but is handled; no dutie but is pressed therein. The whole Body of Divinity belongs to the praise of God. What is there Speculative therein, but sets forth some matter or argument of praise. What is there Practical therein but is an expression, and fruit of the praise of God. Even **Seneca* tells us, that the matter of this virtue is as broad as our lives. There is little difference betwixt the praysing, and glorifying of God, and glorification of God comprehends in general, Fructification, or obedience. *Job*. 15. 8. Heretofore is my Father glorified that yee bear much fruit, *Phil*. 1. 11. The fruities of righteousness are by Jesus Christ unto the praise and glory of God. More particularly. Confession of sinne. *Job*. 7. 19. My soule give glory to the Lord God of Israel and make confession unto him. Repentance; *Rev*. 16. 9. They repented not to give God glory. Faith. *Rom*. 4. 20. He staggered not at the promise of God through unbelife: but was strong in faith giving glory to God. Martyrdome. *John*. 21. 19. Signifying by what death he shold glorifie God. The Apostle having exhorted to give thanks in every thing: *Thes*. 5. 18. backs it with this motive, For this is the will of God &c. which (why may wee not interpret thus) This is the farrme or ***bridgmet of Gods revealed will.

Sixtly, The excellency of thanksgiving may be inferred from the worth of its Cantus. I shall instance but in

* *Mujus virtus
in materia tam
laetatur quam
Vita de Benef.
l.4.c.19.*

in five. Faith in, and Love of God, spirituall, both Knowledge of, and Joy in God, and his mercies, Humblenesse, Meeknesse of mind, or Brokenesse of heart. These excellent and pretious graces doe produce thanksgiving, and therefore cannot but derive unto it somewhat of their perfection and excellency.

First then, Faith is a cause of thankfulness. *Psal. 106. 12.* Then believed they his word, they sang his praise, Their singing of his praise was an effect of beleife of his word. The Psalmist hath regard, as appears plainly by the coherence unto *Exod. 14. 31. and 15. 1.* When Israel saw that great worke which the Lord did upon the Egyptians, and beleaved the Lord &c. Then sang *Moses* and the children of Israel this song unto the Lord. First Faith unites with God and Christ, and a soul that is one with God and Christ, apprehends it selfe interessed in their honour, and glory: the advancement of which, it answearably desireth and indeavoureth. Secondly, Faith is a self-denying grace, it carrieth a man out of himselfe unto God and Christ, and therefore carrieth away all honour, and glory from a mans selfe unto God, and Christ. Now faith hath by *Peter the Epithite of Pretious*, expressly given unto it. *2 Pet. 1. 1.* And pretious it is in regard of its object Christ, his pretious traths and promises; In regard of its effects or offices. For it unites with God, and Christ. Justifieth our persons before God, Purifieth our hearts, workeh by love, that is, it is a meanes of the increase and exercise of Love, and all other practicall graces; it stirreth them unto, and forwards them in their operations, and is therefore called the Root the Queene, the Empresse of all other graces.

Secondly, A second cause of thankfulness is Love of God. The Schoole-men distinguish of a twofold love *art. 4.* one of Freindship, another of Concupisfence according to both ¹ *Aquinas*, and ² *Scotus*. A Love of freindship regards the object unto which wee wish or desire good

¹ *Aquin. 11. 4*
² *2. Ques. 26.*

art. 4.

Scot. 1. 2. d. 6.

q. 2. n. 3.

F 1 ber F 4-

vent. p. 4.

* 2 d², 2 d². A Love of concupiscence respects the good which wee wish, or desire unto the Object loved with the love of freindship: and * thus, to use the instances of *Aquinas*.

* *Faber F 4-venti. l. 2 d. 6. q. 2 d. 3 2.* Wee love Wine, an Horse, or any thing else, by which we our selves, or any other thing we love with the love of freindship may be advantaged, or delighted. Now it is

* *Amor concupiscentie dicitur inclinatio appetitus in bonum, non secundum se & ut in terminum, sed ut relatum ad alterum vel ut alteri applicandum seu applicatum. Tom. 2. dist. 3. q. 2. punct. 1.* impossible that the love of God which is but of concupiscence should produce thankfulness. For, first, * that is a love of a thing propter aliud, and in ordine ad aliud for something else in order, or in subordination unto some other thing. Now, that which goes about to make God any way subordinate is so farre, from working his praise, as that it is an attempt to un-God him, to rob him of that honour, and glory which is essentiall to him. Secondly, true thanks, and prayses are terminated in God, now, as * *Gregory do Valentia* observeth, the love of concupiscence is not terminated in the goodness of its object, but referred farther unto an application thereof, unto the object loved with the love of freindship, * our love of Wine and horse stayes not in the goodness of Wine, or horse, but respects the use thereof by our selves or freinds. We wish our Wine, our Horse good, but tis, in reference to our selves, or our freinds that we or they may have the use, service, or benefit of this their goodness. That love of God then which is but of concupiscence is terminated not in God, but in our selves, in that advantage which we desire to reap by, in that use which we desire to make of him. This love then is more desirous, and studious of our owne good, then Gods glory, and therefore cannot beger thankfulness, which principally minds the exaltation of Gods glory. But now the very height of praise, & thanksgiving is an effect of that love of God which is called a love of freindship: for that is a love of God principally for his owne sake, and therefore subjects unto his glory whatsoever is finite, and created. This love makes God subordinate unto no-

* *Aquin. 22. 22. q. 33. art. 1.*

thing.

thing, and an acknowledgment of the *unsubordinatenesse* of God, is the greatest glory that a poore creature can give him. This love of freindship, as *Aquinas* observeth out of *Arboste*, is a love of Benevolence, whereby we wish, or desire good unto the object loved. Hee then that loves God with the love of freindship, loves him with a love of Benevolence, and to love God with a love of Benevolence is to wish, and desire all possible good unto him. Now our goodness, sayth the Psalmet, extendeth not unto him *Psal. 16. 2.*, viz. otherwise then by way of praise, declaration, glory and acknowledgement. The love of God then that is of benevolence enclineth to desire, and endeavour the bringing of all possible praise, honour, and glory unto him The Apostle speaking of this love, sayth that it seekes not her owne. *1 Cor. 13. 5.* that is principally. If then we love God with this kind of love, we will not seeke our owne, we will more zealously, and diligently seeke the advancement of Gods glory, then the profit, pleasure, honour, credit, and reputation of our selves. * If we love God with all our hearts, with all our soules, with all our mights, we will set a higher value upon his glory, and praise, then upon the whole creation And therefore rather then his glory, and praise should run any hazard, will resolve to undergoe the utmost extremities. Love of God you see is a cause of praise, and thanksgiving; and for proofe of its excellency, I shall in this hast refer you unto *1 Cor. 13.* which chapter is wholly spent in the elogies, and commendations thereof.

Thirdly, A third cause of thankfulnesse is a spirituall, and experimentall knowledge of God, and his works of mercy, and deliverance A thankfull man must praise God for them, and therefore he must be acquainted with them. He must distinctly, and lively blazon out the specialties of them, and therefore hee cannot bee ignorant of them *David* was sensible that hee could neither have a

* *Anas et l.
das definis l.
dare si, desir
amare. Ausi
Psal. 85.*

thankfull heate, nor thankfull lipps without knowledge
not a thankfull heart. *Psal. 119. 7.* I wil praise thee with
uprightness of heart, when I shall have learned thy
righteous judgements: not thankfull lipps *Psal. 119.*
171. my lipps shall utter praise when thou hast taught me
thy statutes. * An open mouth to praise God for bene-
fits presupposeth ever as its cause an open eye, an enlight-
ened understanding to behold the name of God written
upon it, as a token of his love. Now knowledge is a very
prettious grace, that wonderfully beautifyeth, and enricheth
the mind of man, and therefore compared by *Solomon* to
silver, and hid treasure. *Prov. 24.*

Fourthly, A Fourth cause of praise and thanksgiving
is spirituall Joy that commeth cheifly from a fight, and
sense or relishing of Gods love, and goodnesse in mercies.
This will be evident, if you will compare my text with
the 4 verse of the Psalm; for then you shall see that the Psal-
mist there setteth downe the ground, or reason why hee
thought giving of thanks, singing of praise so good, and ex-
cellent a thing. For thou Lord hast made me glad through
thy work. v. 4. *viz.* of mercy, and deliverance. A reje-
cning of the heart by Gods workes of mercy begets a solid,
and serious apprehension of the goodnes and excel-
lency of praise and thanksgivings and such an apprehension
will quicken unto a chearefull performance of it. And in-
deed it is impossible, but that praise, and thanks should be
the effect of spirituall joy in mercies. How can a man bee
unthankfull for mercies, which witnesse and seal up
Gods speciall love, and favour, and so produce glorious
and unspeakable comfort? A man truly and spirituall
joyfull is satisfied with the love of God shed abroad
through his heart, as with marrow, and fatnesse &c. And
how can such an one, but be excited unto thankfulness
Psal. 63. 5. My soule faith the Psalmist shall be satisfied
as with marrow, and fatnesse, and then my mouth shall
praise thee with joyful lipps: * Now the excellency of

* In the ring
of graces,
Faith is the
diamond, Joy
the sparke of
the diamond.

Arrowmith,
on 1 Sam. 7.
12.

Psal. 63. 5. My soule faith the Psalmist shall be satisfied
as with marrow, and fatnesse, and then my mouth shall
praise thee with joyful lipps: * Now the excellency of
joy

joy is set forth *Psal. 97. 11.* Light is sowne for the righteous, and Joy for the upright in heart. The latter part of the words expound the former, and shew that by the Light sowne for the righteous, is meant Joy. And indeed tis usually in Scripture for light to be put for joy, *Heb. 8. 16. Isa. 50. 10.* Now light is of all sensible qualities the brightest, and most glorious.

Lastly, Humblenesse, Meeknesse of mind, Brokennesse of heart is a cause of thankfulness. An humble, contrite and penitent soule, will debase it selfe, lay it selfe low before God, it will disclaime all desert of the meanest mercies. And that's the way to value mercies to exalt, and extoll God aright: such a soule will challenge to it selfe nothing but sinne, and impotency; and therefore it will not dare to finger any part of the glory, honour, and praise which is due unto God. Now for the excellency of this humility, meeknesse, and brokennesse of heart, I shall alledge but these few following places of Scripture, *Psal. 51. 17.* The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit, and a contrite heart, o God, thou wilt not despise. The Psalmist alludes (thinks some) unto splices which are most fragrant when pounded, and bruised; so are our hearts most pleasing to God when broken with spirituall sorrow. For in the latter part of the verse a contrite, and broken heart thou wilt not despise, there is an *alio* or *Lipotes.* lesse is said, and more understood. So that the meaning is, A broken and contrite heart thou wilt highly value, and prize, and so much may be gathered, for that it is called not soley the sacrifice of God in the singular number, but the sacrifices of God in the plural, to denote that it was insteade of all Levitical, or ceremoniall sacrifices, mentioned in the foregoing verse, more acceptable unto God then all of them. *Isa. 57. 15.* Thus saith the high and lofty one that inhabiteth eternity, whose name is holy, I dwell in the high, and holy places with him also that is of a contrite, and humble spirit, to revive the

the spirit of the humble, and to revive the heart of the contrite ones. *Isai. 66. 2.* To this man will I looke that is of a poore contrite spirit, and not with a bare Intuitive looke, but with a looke of Love, and Respect. If you compare the words with the foregoing verse, and heed the Antithesis hinted by the Particle, But, it will bee obvious to infer, that a poore and contrite spirit is Gods place of rest, his temple, and sanctuary. A meek spirit is termed by *Peter an Ornament of great price in the sight of God.* *1. Pet. 3. 4.* and by *the prophet* *an ornament of grace.*

The worth of prayse, and thanksgiving may severally, be concluded from the acceptableness thereof to God. To praise the name of God with a song, to magnifie him with thanksgiving shall please the Lord better, sayd *David*, then an Oxe, or Bullock that hath hornes, and hooches. *Psal. 69. 30, 31.* An Oxe or Bullock that hath hornes, and hooches is taken by a *Synech dc he* of the part for the whole for all ceremoniall sacrifices and exterrnall rights under the old Testament whatsoever: and from *Davids* preferring of praise, and thanksgiving unto them, wee may by way of Analogy, and Proportion infer the peculiar gratefulnesse, and singular acceptableness thereof unto God above all that is positive, ceremoniall, or rituall in the worship of God under the new testament, as Baptisme; the Lords Supper, and discipline &c. In *Beza*'s annotations upon the *1 Thessa. 5. 18.* In every thing give thanks, for this is the will of God in Jesus Christ &c. The will of God is paraphrased; *Res deo accepta, et quia in primis delectatur*, a thing acceptable unto God, wherewith hee is espacially delighted. And that it is such, I shal leare by these 5. following reasons.

First, Because God vouchsafeth to account himselfe blessed, honoured, glorified, magnified, exalted &c. thereby.

Secondly, Because in a peace offering a female was accepted; *Levit. 3. 1.* which might be to signifie, that the

the weakest expressions, which are cloathed with thankfulness finde with God, not only allowance, but also favour and gratiouſe acceptance. Gratitude ennobleth the meanest presents, the ſmalleſt ſervices unto both God, and man.

Thirdly, That praife and thankſgiving is a thing which God liketh very well of, may be gathered from compariſon thereof unto the moſt pleaſing, and delightfull objeſts of the ſenſes. As First of Hearing *Cant. 3. 14.* Let mee heare thy voyce ſayth Christ to his Church, for ſweet is thy voyce; and the voyce of the Church is not only of prayer and ſupplication *Pſal. 5. 3.* *Pſal. 28. 2.* but alſo of praife *Pſal. 42. 4.* and thankſgiving *Pſal. 26. 7.* Secondly of Taſt. *Cant. 7. 9.* The rooſe or as Aynſworth tranſlates it, the Palate of thy mouth ſhall be like the beſt wine, that goeth downe ſweetly &c. And the Palate, as hee obſerveth upon the place, is an instrument, not onely of taſt, but alſo of ſpeech. This latter uſe, ſaith he, ſeemeth here to be meant, that the Palate, to wit, by a Metonymy, her ſpeech ſhould be like the beſt, or moſt excellent wine. Now the ſpeech of the Church, gratiouſe ſpeech comprehendeth not onely her doctrine, and prayers; but alſo her praifes and thankſgivings. A Peace-offering is termed *Levit. 3. 11.* foode, or bread unto the Lord: it is the food, or bread of the offering made by fire unto the Lord, the meaning is, God taketh delight in it, as man doth in his meat, when he is reſrehed thereby. *Numb. 28. 2.* *Ezech. 44. 7.*

Thirdly, of Smelling in *Rev. 5. 8.* The Prayers of the Saints are termed odours, or incenſe; and there are two ſorts, or kinds of prayer: the prayer of Petition, and the prayer of thankſgiving. *Levit 3. 5.* A peace-offering is of a ſweete favour unto the Lord. Aynſworth reaſes it, of a favour of reſt; the Septuagint of ſweet ſmell. The Chaldee expoundeth it, an offering which ſhall be received with favour before the Lord. *Moses* ſpeakes of God after

ter the manner of men, as if he were delighted, comforted, and refreshed by our thanksgiving; as mens senses are with sweet, and fragrant odours.

Fourthly. How wonderfully acceptable this duty is unto God may be seen from Gods jealousy of it, his unwillingness to communicate it. God hath dealt with us as *Periphar* with *Joseph*. *Gen. 39. 9.* There is none greater in this house then I, saith *Joseph*, neither hath hee kept back any thing from mee; but thee, meaning his Wife. God hath made man his *Viceroy* upon earth, there is none greater in this house then he, neither hath he kept back any thing from him, but his praise, and glory. Hee hath given him Himselfe, his onely begotten Sonne, and his heart blood, his spirit, and all his graces, and comforts, things present, and things to come: *Cor. 3. 22.* this present world, and the world to come. *Heb. 2. 5.* The earth and all the fruitnesse thereof, heaven, and all the glory, and happinesse thereof: but now his praise, and glory is a thing so deare unto him, of which he is so tender, and even jealous, as that he will at no hand part with it. *Isai. 42. 8.* My glory will I not give to another, neither my praise to graven Images. He freely, and fully bestoweth on us the benefit, comfort, and sweet of mercies, but the praise, and glory hee reserveth wholly, and aliogeth her for himselfe.

Fifthly, And lastly. The clearest proofe of Gods acceptance of it, is his proposall of it, as an end of his conferring mercies, and deliverances: for which we have out of *Psal. 30. 11, 12.* a most pregnant proofe, Thou hast turned for me my mourning into dancing, thou hast put off my sack-cloth, and girded me with gladnesse, to the end that my glory may sing praise unto thee, and not be silent, o Lord, my God. Gods glory, and praise is the end of all his works, the greatest of his works the worke of Creation. *Rom. 11. 36. Prov. 16. 4.* The Lord hath made all things for himselfe. It is the end, of all the glorious

tions workes of God in, or about his Church, the end for which he gives the Church a beeing. *Isai. 43. 7. 21.* The end of all the dignities, priviledges, and mercies, adoption, glorification &c. which he bestoweth on true members of the Church. *1 Pet. 2. 9. Isai. 60. 21. Eph. 1. 5. 6. 11, 12. 14.* Now the end of working is by the agent most desired. * Performance of this duty then or the result thereof Gods glory being the end of God workes, especially of his workes about so beloved an object, as the Church, cannot but be highly valued with God. The value of that duty must needs be unvaluable which heaven aynes at, which is the scope of any of the Lords either workes or gifts. Wise men worke ever for some notable good, how much more the infinitely wise God impossible that so omniscient an agent should propound to himselfe any low, or meane end.

* *In fine non adhibetur aliqua mensura sed solum in ijs quae sunt ad finem Aquin. 22. 22. 84. art 3.*

Eightly, The Point may be made good from an application of the severall sorts, or kinds of goodnesse unto praise, and thanksgiving. It is *Bonum, Honestum, Incundum, Utile*, an Honest, Pleasant, and Profitable good.

First, it is an Honest, or * virtuous good unto which we are ingaged by many severall virtues by Religion, Chari-ty, Justice, and Fidelity.

First by Religion which inclineth to performance of those things that carry direct, and immediate honour, and glory unto God. And God himselfe tels us, Who so offereth praise, glorifieth, or honoureth him. *Psal. 50. 23.* Indeed, other graces, and duties looke unto Gods honour, and glory too, but none so fully, so expressly, as this, because tis its proper and peculiar office to honour God in all his attributes.

* *Quid tam laudabile, quid tam aquatius, in omnium a- uimos quam re- ferre bene me- ritu gratiam Senec. de Bo- nef. l. 4. c. 16. Quid est ho- bellissim quam gratumesse! c. 19.*

Secondly, by Charity, For that as it appeares by our Saviours opening the full extent thereof *Mat. 5. 43, 44.* obligeth to love our enemies to doe good to them that hate us to pray for them that despitefully use, and persecute us. And therefore sure it engageth us even to loose

our selves in the love, admiration, and prayses of a God, whose mercies towards us are so unspeakable, so un-conceivable. Not to be ravished with such goodnessse is to be unthankfull.

* Keckerm.
Ethick 1.2.5.

* *Debitum*
Morale frue
debitum Ho-
nestiae quod
fundatur in ho-
nestiae morali
& debita're-
Et iudine vir-
tuis quam
quisque serua-
re tenetur in
sue actionibus
que sunt ad al-
ternum. Debitum
Legale seu
Iustitia ad
quod reddent
dum aliquis le-
ge astringitur.
Aquin. 22.22.
q.80.
Debitum Lega-
le & ad quod
exigendum al-
ter verum jus
& actionem
moralem habet,
& ideo ratione
illius juris ali-
us obligatus le-
ge iustitia ad
illud redden-
dam B. can.
Sum. Theol.
partis 22. p.3.
q. 1.

Charity bindes us to blesse them that curse us, much more to blesse God who continually blesseth us; to recompence to no man evill for evill, much more to returne good for good; not to bee overcome with evill, but to overcome evill with good. *Rom. 12. 17. 24.* Much more to be overcome, and conquered with the riches of Gods goodnessse, forbearance, and long suffering.

Thirdly, by Justice. In * Morall Philosophy gratitude to men is made a branch of justice. And shall not thankfulness to God be so also in Divinity? Are wee bound to men for their courtesies, and not obliged to God for his blessings. *Ulpian* defines justice to be, *Constans et perpetua voluntas ius suum cuicunque tribuendi*, that is a virtue which constantly and firmly inclineth to give unto every one his due, and right. And glory, layth the Psalmist, is due unto the name of the Lord. *Psal. 29. 2. Psal. 96. 8.* *Aynsworth* on *Levit. 2. 1* notes that a sacrifice of Peace-offerings is in the Originall, a sacrifice of pay-offerings, or a sacrifice of payments. In our peace-offerings in our sacrifices of thanksgivings, wee doe but pay a debt unto God, now it is justice to pay men their debts; much more God his. Thanksgiving is both * *debitum morale*, and *debitum legale*. First, *debitum morale* a debt of duty unto which we are tied by morall honesty in Gods commandement. Secondly, *debitum legale*, or *debitum iustitiae*, unto which we are tied by Gods law, which God hath a full right to exact, and challenge, and that by virtue of our relation unto him, and our mercies received from him. First of relation to him, He is our father, and if I bee a father, saith hee, where is mine honour? *Mal. 1. 6.* Secondly, by virtue of our mercies received from him. Every mercy is a strong obligation unto the payment of thanks;

thanks ; especially such mercies as win us praise, and honour with men. Of every such mercy wee may say as * Pro Marcello Cicero did in the like case, *Quanta est in dato beneficio lo.*

In his, cum accepero tantas sit gloria what praise, and glory is due unto God for the gift of mercies seeing upon our bare receipt, and possession of them, such praise doth a-crew unto us. Our having of mercies renders us praiseworthy : much more doth gods giving of them make his praise worthy. For, tis, sayth the Lord Jesus, a more blessed thing to give then to receive. *Act. 20. 35.*

This deliverance for which you keep this Anniversary, hath made yon honourable in the eyes of men: And is it not justice that it should gaine from you an high esteeme both of it, and its author, God. It hath made yon, the delivered, famous, and renowned, not onely in this Kingdome, but also in forreine parts. O then, how pre-tious, and glorious should it render in your account, God the deliverer. Your enjoyment of the mercy hath purchased glory, and renowne to you, & then, tis very just, and equall that Gods bestowing of it should procure glory, praise, and thanks from you. A single mercy you see makes us debtors, bindes us unto a returne of thanks, much more the fulnesse of mercies, his dayly loading us with benefits *Psal. 68. 19.* his showers of blessing *Ezech. 34. 26.* his giving to all men liberally, or largly. *2 Cor. 9. 1.* His giving us richly all things to enjoy. *1 Tim. 6. 17.* Especially, if you add thereunto the consideration of the freeness of Gods mercies, which are oftentimes beyond our hopes, and desires, without our prayers, and endeavours, without, nay against our deserts. *Luk. 6. 35.* The highest is kind unto the unthankfull, and to the evill. Christ hath received gifts for the rebellious *Psal. 68. 18.* compared with *Ephes. 4. 8.* Now as he in the *Comedians, *Ue nunc sunt mores, adeo res redit, si quis quid reddit, magis na habenda est gratia,* as the manners of men are in this corrupt age the world is come to that passe, that great

thanks must be given for payment of what is ones own, and due. O then, how deeply doe free, and undeserved favours engage unto thanks, indeed they engage us unto thanks by an higher title, and bond then that of justice.

* 22.2.2.80. *Aquinas makes thanksgiving to be but a potentiall part of justice, such a part of justice as the powers and faculties of the soule are thereof, to bee but a virtue ordering upon justice. Magnam, sayth he, cum justitia cognitio nem habet, perfectam tamen ejus rationem non attinet; It hathas all other potentiall parts of justice a kind of kindred unto, or alliance with justice, but yet it doth not perfectly reach the nature of justice, in quantum deficit in ratione debiti; in as much it commeth short of the due-nesse, debt, or right required unto justice. But he is to be understood of thanksgiving unto men: for the duenesse of thanksgiving unto God, falleth no way short of the debt, or obligation of justice, but rather infinitely transcends it. If it be then to be excluded from being either a sort and kind or else a part of justice (as I beleieve it is) if wee take justice in the most strict sence, it is for the reason that he gives for exclusion of religion, piety, obseruance &c. from belonging properly to justice, in quantum deficit a ratione egnatis proper retribucionis iniquitatem, because it falleth short of that equality in point of retribucion which is required unto justice strictly so termed. What shall I render to the Lord for all his benefits towards me*

Psal. 116. 12. sayth the Psalmist, that is, I can render nothing that is answerable unto all, nay to any of all his benefits.

Lastly, we are obliged to this duty by the bond of Fidelity, which inclineth us to make good all covenants, and promises made with men, much more with God. Now the covenant of grace of which we have received the Seales, Baptisme, and the Lords Supper, is a mutuall covenant, as a covenant of mercy on Gods part, so a covenant of duty, and service on our part in the generall, and

and in particular tis a covenant of praise and thanksgiving. In reference whereunto, one of the seales thereof the Lords Supper, is called the *Eucharist* from the Greek word for thanksgiving, because one of its cheife ends is *luxuria* giving of thanks, a thankfull celebration, and commemoration of Christ's death, and all blessings flowing there from. 1: Cor. 11, 24, 25, 26.

Secondly, tis a pleasant, and delightfull good. The Psalmist expressly affirmeth as much in *Psal. 135*, 3, *Psal. 147*, 1. and the Prophet *Isaiah* opposeth the garment of praise unto the spirit of heaviness. *Isa. 60*, 1, 2, Spirituall joy, and pleasure is so essentiall unto this duty, as that *Psal. 33*, 1, it is put for praise. Rejoyce in the Lord, o yee righteous, for praysse is comely for the upright. Now, there is no validitie in this argument unlesse to rejoice in the Lord, be to praise the Lord or at least except it bea principle part of the praising of him, and therefore may well by a Synceddoche of the part for the whole stand for all the duty.

Lastly, it is a Profitable good, For it secures, and sanctifies mercies already enjoyed, and procures others, which are desired and expected.

First, it secures them, it affirmeth them unto our selves, & entayleth them upon our posterities, and nothing but unthankfulness shall be ever able to eke off the entayle. Had it not beene for unthankfulness *Adam* had yet remained in Paradise, the lapsed Angels in heaven the dispersed *fewes* in the land of promise. The *fewes* have a saying, * that the world standeth upon 3 things, the Law, holy Worshipp, and Retribution: by which I conceive they meane that the way to sole and soure, our selves, in a quiet and peaceable enjoyment of the thungs and blessings of this world is obdience to the law of God, zeale and diligence in the worship of God, and a thankfull retribution for the mercies of God. Great blessings that are wonne, which prayes are farr a *Dime of this Kingdome; Worse

Arrowsmith.

* Thomas
Goodwin.

with.

* Απόλεται
χρήματα; ἀ-
μένον δὲ χαριτί-
ων ἐκπλανα-
ται χαριτών;
μητρούς εκτί-
ναστον πάτερον,
ποτὲ θεού πάτερ
ἢ δριπάτερον
ορθόν. οὐ-
διαφαίνετον
εἰπεῖν.

* Reynolds,
Sanderson-

with thankfulness. There is a passage of *Chrysostome* in his first Homily unto the people of *Antioch*, that prooveth the thankful man to be no looser though hee looche all that he hath. Haste thou fayes hee, lost thy money? if thou art thankful, thou hast gained thy soule, and obtained greater riches, drawing unto thy selfe greater good-will from God. Thanksgiving is so rich a jewell, as that it is able to countervail all losses whatsoever. It is, saith *Chrysostome* in the Homily, but now cited Μέγας θεωρεῖς αὐτὸν ἀγαθὸν, a great treasure, an unperishing and underprivable good, of which we cannot be plundered.

Secondly, Thanksgiving sanctifieth, & as it were blesseth our blessings unto us. * 1 Tim. 4. 4. Every creature of God is good, and nothing to be refused, if it be received with thanksgiving; for it is sanctified by the word of God, and prayer. Wee may put an enlargement on the words, and extend them farther then the creatures appoynted for nourishment, and apply them to all other mercies. Wee may say, Every mercy, every victory, every deliverance is good, if it be received with thanksgiving; for it is sanctified by the Word of God, and prayer. Principally by the word, by the word of Gods actuall power, and providetice, command, and blessing by the word of promise, the covenant of grace, the gospel of salvation mixed with, and apprehended by faith. Instrumentally, by prayer, as by the prayer of Petition in the obtaining, and enjoyment of mercies, so by the prayer of thanksgiving in the recognition of mercies. The word is the fountaine of this blessing, and sanctification of mercies, and prayer, both of Petition, and Thanksgiving is Gods ordinance for procurement, and application thereof unto us. To open this place a little more fully, wee must inquire what is meant by the sanctification of mercies. It denoteth the enabling of them to yeld forth their naturall effects, as also the exaltation of them above that which they are in their own nature in regard both of original,

ginall, and effects. Mercies then are sanctified, when they are enabled to yeld forth their naturall effects, to afford that service and comfort, to performe those offices and operations for which in their own nature they serve. Thus meats and drinke are sanctified, when they are strengthened to feed, nourish, and refresh us. This degree of the sanctification of mercies, is common to the unthankfull, as well as the thankfull; and therefore there is another degree beyond this, to wit, the advancement of mercies above their naturall condition in regard of both originall and effects. Mercies are then sanctified, when they come from a higher originall then generall providence, when they reach further then naturall effects.

1. When they come from a higher originall then generall and common providence, to wit, from the love of election, and the purchase of Christ, from a right of covenant of promise grounded thereon, from a right of inheritance derived therefrom. The Apostle *Paul 1 Cor. 9.17.* Reynolds makes a distinction between a reward and a dispensation. Treat.

If I preach the Gospel willingly, I have a reward; if against my will, a dispensation is committed to me. We may make application of the distinction to our present purpose. If mercies, victories and deliverances are received with thanksgiving, they are then enjoyed *ex promisso*, out of Gods promise, as a reward, as additionals unto the kingdome of God, and the righteousnesse thereof: whereas unto the unthankfull they are but dispensations enjoyed only *ex largitate*, out of patience and forbearance.

2. Mercies are sanctified when they reach further then their naturall effects, when they are lifted up unto the production of spirituall and supernaturall effects, when they are made instrumentall of sanctification and spirituall consolation.

First, when they are made instrumentall of our sanctification, when they improve our graces, quicken to duties, stirre up holy and heavenly affections, when they help and

further us in the wayes of God. And thus all mercies doe that are received, enjoyed, and used thankfully. Such mercies are as glasses to discover and represent the wise and carefull providence of God towards us, as steps whereby our soules ascend towards God in holy and heavenly contemplations and affections, as needles (to use the similitude of *Ausias*) to sew God and our soules together, as golden cords to draw us, and as Anchors to fallen us unto God. As the shining of the Sunne on a garden of Spices, raiseth up a fragrant smell, as a shewre of rain makes the Woodbine or honyfuckle, as also the Egantine or sweet-breyer Rose more fresh and sweet: so the Sunshine of mercies, and the shewres of blessings, *Ezek. 34. 26.* on thankfull persons, begets a sweet favour of obedience, betters both their soules and their lives, makes them more faithfull unto God, and fruitfull unto men.

Lastly, sanctified mercies are made instrumentall of spirituall consolation, found peace of conscience, joy unspeakable and full of glory, arising from an apprehension of a renewed and comfortable estate in such mercies; as also of a testimony of Gods love by them, a discovery of the light of Gods countenance shining through them on us in his Sonne Christ Jesus. A thankfull heart lockes on all mercies, the smalllest, meanest mercies as fruits of Gods speciall love, as branches of his promises, as returns of his own prayers: and this renders his little, his narrow measure of temporall better, that is, more sweet and comfortable unto him, then the vastest riches and possessions are unto the unthankfull. *Psalm 87. 16.* He findes and feeleth against his greatest wants, a purer, cleaver, more unmixt, more satisfying gladnesse, then they can take in the greatest increase of their corn and wine. That is very remarkable which *Luke* records of the Primitive Christians, *Act. 2. 46, 7.* in even their persecuted condition, *They did eat their meat with gladnesse and singleness of heart, praising God.* They therefore did eat their meat with gladnesse, because

cause they praised God. The praise of God will make re-lishable the meanest and poorest fare, a morsell of brown bread, and cup of cold water, &c.

Thirdly, thanksgiving and praise procureth at Gods hands new mercies, which are expected and desired not in a way of justice, but onely in a way of mercy and liberality, not out of desert of the duty, but meerly in virtue of Gods free grace, and promise in Christ Jesus. Against

*Vide Antidit
Mortoni contra
meritum, c 19.
sect. 3.*

the merit of thanksgiving, I shall onely alledge these two Arguments, It is our duty, and Gods free gift. First, our duty, as appears by what we have spoken at large concerning the justice of it; and our Saviour commands us when we have done those things which are commanded, to say, Weare unprofitable servants, we have done that which was our duty to doe, *Luke 17.9, 10.* Secondly, * it is Gods free gift, as all graces and good works are, *2 Cor. 3.5. Phil. 2.29. Phil. 2.13.* Now free gifts oblige the receiver unto gratitude, and not the giver unto any further degree, or larger measure of bounty. But although thanksgiving cannot be *Medium meritorum* of mercies, it is yet of them *Medium impetratorum*, What is usually said of the prayer of petition, is appliable even unto the prayer of thanksgiving. It is the key of heaven, which unlocketh all the treasuries of Gods mercies, both temporall and spirituall. Deliverance of our selves, and overthrow of aduersaries, is a mercie highly valued in these dangerous times, and what an influence praise hath thereon, you may see by comparison of *Psalm 8.2.* with our Saviours quotation of the place, *Math. 21.16.* Davids words are, *Out of the mouths of Babes and Sucklings hast thou ordained strength, because of thine enemies, that thou mightest still [or cause to cease] the enemy and the avenger.* Now our Saviour rendeth strength, praise, *Math. 21.16. Out of the mouths of Babes and Sucklings thou hast perfected praise.* And from these two places compared together, it is obvious to inferre, That the

** Illud quod sumus & quod habemus, free sunt boni actus, free boni habi- tibus sciuibus, re- tum est in nobis ex liberali- tate divina gratis dante & conservante. Et quia ex dono gratuito nullus obligatur ad dandum amplius, sed potius recipiens magis ob- ligatur danti. I- deo ex bonis habitibus & ex bonis actibus free usibus, nobis a Deo datis, Deus non obligatur nobis & ex al- liquo debito ju- stitia ad ali- quid amplius dandum, ita quod si non dederit, sit iniustus, sed potius nos su- mis Deo obli- gati. Durand.*

praises of Babes and Sucklings, the weake and contempnible members of a distressed and persecuted Church, is their strength, such a strength as is able to stille the enemy and the avenger, to rout and destroy all the Churches adversaries. Hence it is that the Psalmist for the obtaining of a full and compleat victory against Church-adversaries, advised the Saints to make use as of a two edged sword in their hand, so also of the high praises of God in their mouth, *Psalm. 149. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.* *Let the Saints be joyfull in glory, let them sing aloud upon their bodes, let the high praises of God be in their mouth, and a two edged sword in their hand, to execute vengeance upon the Heathen, and punishments upon the people, to bind their Kings with chaines, and their Nobles with fessers of iron, to execute upon them the judgement written, &c.* Of this strength of praysse we have a notable example in the successe of *Jehosaphat* against the children of *Moab* and *Ammon*, *2. Chron. 20. 21, 22.* He appointed Singers unto the Lord, and that should praise the beauty of holinesse, as they went out before the Army, and to say, *Praise the Lord, for his mercy endureth for ever.* And when they began to sing, and to praise, the Lord set ambushments against the children of *Ammon, Moab, and Mount Seir*, which were come against *Judah*, and they were smitten. It was not then you see without good reason, that *Luther* called the prayers, and praises of Christians, their *Artillery, and Gunnes.* If you desire growth in grace, increase of the Spirit, such a perfection and fulnesse of grace as is attainable here in this life, the Apostle *Paul* prescribeth as means of obtaining it, the exercise of *Psalmes, and giving of thankes, Epbes. 5. 18, 19, 20.* *Be filled with the Spirit, speaking to your selves in Psalmes, and Hymnes, and spirituall Songs, singing and making melody in your heart to the Lord, giving of thankes alwayes, &c.* From which words the pious and learned *Bayn* collects, that the exercise of *Psalmes, and thanksgiving procure increase of Gods*

Gods gracious Spirit. Trumpeters! delight to sound, and Musitians to play there, where they may have their musick resounded back unto them by an eccho: so doth God delight to bestow mercies where they are answered with an eccho of thankes. The Sunne beames in their passage through the aire, have but a weake heat and light; but when once from some solid body they are reflected upwards, they then gain a great increase, or intention of both: so though Gods mercies and our successes, and deliverances be at first but few and small, if they be reflected back unto God in songs of thanksgiving, how wonderfully will they be enlarged? The earth sends up those vapours to fill the clouds, which shee received from them, and hereby shee gaines a constant supply of seasonable dewes, and rain: so our returnes of thankes unto God for mercies received from him, will draw down on us plentifull and refreshing shewres of blessings, *Ezek. 34. 26.* But similitudes only illustrate, and therefore I shall further confirm the point from Gods promises, and the Saints confident expectation of mercies upon performance of this duty of thanksgiving.

First, from Gods promises of mercies upon our thanksgiving, *Matth. 25. 29.* unto every one that hath, it shall be given, and he shall have abundance. Unto every one that hath, that is, unto every one that useth, and improveth, as diligently, so thankfully unto Gods glory, those Talents of mercy, and gifts of grace, which he hath received from God, shall be given a greater increase, and enlargement of those Talents, and gifts. *Philip. 4. 6, 7.* If thanksgiving bee joyned unto prayer, and supplication, then the peace of God which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and mindes through Christ Jesus, *Psalm 67. 5, 6.* Let the people praise thee, O God, let all the people praise thee: then shall the earth yeeld her increase, and God even our own God shall bless us. *Prov. 3. 9, 10.* Honour the Lord with thy substance, and with the

*Vide D. Twisse
Vind-grat. lib.
3. digress. 1.*

the first fruits of all thine increase ; so shall thy Barnes be filled with plenty , and thy presses shall burst out with new wine. Now to honour God with our substance, is to praise him with our substance, ^{1 Sam. 2. 30.} Them that honour me I will honour. If we honour God *ad extra*, he will honour us both *ad intra* and *ad extra*. If we glorifie and blesse him declaratively ; if we acknowledge him to be glorious, and blessed, he will glorifie and blesse us operatively, he will make us glorious and blessed. What shall be done to the man, said the King *Ahasuerus* to *Haman*, whom the King delighteth to honour ? *Heft. 6. 6.* we may apply the interrogation to our purpose, What shall be done to the Man, to the Town, to the County, to the Kingdome, which God the King of heaven and earth delighteth to honour ? how honourable, glorious, and happy shall such a Person, such a Town, such a County, such a Kingdome be ? For Gods honouring of us is not like the empty titles of honour amongst men, it carrieth reality with it, and comprehends all sorts and kindes of blessings. Because therefore God delighteth to honour the thankfull, he will even study to heap mercies and successes upon them. Reall and sincere praises then for our many deliverances in the by-past bloody warre, would long ere this have established and made this Kingdome a praise in the earth, so that now no new tempest had hung over our heads, there had been an end, not onely of our troubles, but also of our feares and jealousies. This annual commemoration of your deliverance, if there be vigour and life in it, and if it doe not degenerate into matter of form onely, will render you honourable with Gods people, not onely of the present, but also of succeding Ages ; nay, it will make God himselfe to be a wall of fire round about your Town, and the glory in the midst of her.

Secondly, that thanksgiving obtaineth mercies at Gods hand, is plain from the Saints confident expectation of

of mercies upon their thanksgiving. And of this we have an instance in the Church, *Psal. 124.* where first he relateth, amplifieth, and magnifieth Gods goodness in her miraculous deliverance in the seven first verses ; she blesseth God for it verse 6. and having finished her thanksgiving, she growes in the last verie unto a boldnesse of hope for future help, *Our help is in the name of the Lord.* From *Hos. 2. 15.* we may gather, that if we sing at the valley of *Achor*, in the borders of the land of *Canaan*, if we be joyfull and thankfull for the beginnings of mercy, the initials of deliverance and reformation, then the valley of *Achor* will be a door of hope, a pawn of , and in let to future and greater mercies unto a full deliverance , unto a through and perfect reformation. Every mercy that wee sing unto God for, that we are joyfull and thankfull for, we may call as *Rachel* did her first borne, *Joseph.* *Genes. 30.24.* that is, *Adding.* and she said, The Lord shall adde to me another sonne. The thankfull man may call his mercies *Josephs*, pledges of constant additionall mercies. And thus have we seen how that mercies are the undoubted sequell, and consequent of thanksgiving , the ground of which is plainly hinted by *Chrysostome* in his 26. Homily on *Genesys.* The reason (saith he) why God would have us be thankfull is, that the gain which acreweth therby, may redound to us, *καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα αὐτοὺς ἀξιούμενοι*, and that we may make our selves worthy of greater assistance or help. Thankfulness makes us worthy of mercies, though not with a worthinesse of merit, that deserueth them, yet with a worthinesse of condency, or fitness that prepareth the heart and affections , and maketh them suitable unto mercies. Which acceptio of worthiness is very frequent in Scripture, *Luke 3.8.* *Luke 7.4.* *Luke 20.35.* *Luke 21.36.* *Ephes. 4. 1.* *Philip 1. 27.* *Cobass. 1.10.* *1 Thess. 2.12.* *2 Thess. 1.5.* *11.* *3 John 6.* *Rev. 3.4.* & *16.6.* He that is truly thankfull for past, and deuided mercies unsainedly, and sincerely, de-
sireth.

stireth and endeavoureth to render unto God the honour, praise, and glory of them (which was the end God aimed at in bestowing them, and therefore he is though not meritoriously, yet acceptably qualified, and fitted for the receipt of future mercies) he is to use the expression of the Apostle, *Coloss. 1.12.* Made meet to be a partaker of the inheritance of the Saints in light.

I am now come at length unto the last proofe of the excellency of thankfulness, and thanksgiving. A comparison of it with other graces and duties: and this comparison shall be first in generall with all other graces and duties: secondly, in speciaall with the prayer of petition.

First, in generall with all other graces and duties. In every thing give thankes, for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus, *1 Thess. 5.18.* where the will of God may, perhaps, be taken by way of excellency, for that which is a principall, and chiefe point of the revealed will of God touching mans duty. Thanksgiving (saith * *Chrysostome*) hath no good that is equall, or a peere unto it, as there is no evill worse then blasphemy.

Indeed it excells all graces and duties in its end, many in its duration.

1. All of them in its end, Gods glory and honour, though not absolutely, yet in the manner of its reference thereunto; which is more full, expresse, and immediet, then in any other graces, or duties. All other graces and duties aim at this end remotely, but thanksgiving immedietly; they all looke towards it virtually and implicitly, but praise and thanksgiving formally and exprestly. To celebrate and set forth the honour and glory of God, is the study and busynesse of the thankfull man, as his maine, so his sole and proper work.

2. It excells many of them in duration. Many graces and duties, as Faith, Hope, Almes, &c. many Ordinances, as preaching of the Word, Sacraments, Discipline, &c. have place onely in this life; as being required because of the

* εδει ευχα-
εσιας τον ε-
γαδιν, ωντος
ερασμου πα-
τησεγρ εδειν
Homil. 1. ad
pop. Amioch.

the Churches state of imperfection here upon earth: and therefore there is neither need nor use of them in heaven in the Church triumphant, where they shall all be swallowed up in a present, perfect, and full fruition, *1 Cor. 13. 8.* Whether there bee prophesies, they shall faile; whether they be tongues, they shall cease; whether there be knowledge, it shall vanish away; but the grace of thankfulness shall never expire. The duty of thanksgiving is heaven worke, and worship. *Rev. 19. 1.* and therefore shall last to all eternity, for ever and ever, even when we have obtained salvation to the utmost, our perpetual task shall be to sing, Salvation to our God, which sitteth upon the Throne, and unto the Lamb.

I proceed secondly unto a comparison of thankfulness, and thanksgiving with a prayer of Petition. The prayer of thanksgiving is more Needfull, more Comfortable, more Honourable then the prayer of petition.

First, more Needfull, and that,

First, *Necessitate Precept,* wee are more deeply obliged unto the prayer of thanksgiving, then unto the prayer of petition. For, first, lay the matter or object of both duties together in the scales, and see whether, or no, our blessings and deliverances, the matter of thanksgiving, doe not weigh downe to the ground our wants, and miseries, the matter of our petitions. The comparison is easily to be justified in temporall benefits, but as for spirituall ones, there is no comparison to be made beswixt them, and the greatest wants, and sufferings that are imaginable. For they are not to be compared with the smallest skantling of grace, or the least spark, or beam of that glory which shall be revealed in us. *2 Cor. 8. 18.*

And, secondly, All our wants, and miseries are not only deserved, but also supererrogated for by our sinnes: whereas our meritoes are all unmerited. And doth there not lie upon us a greater obligation to bee thankfull for undeserved mercies, then to sue for removal of deserved evils.

Secondly, Thanksgiving is more necessary then petition on *necessitate modis*. The prayer of petition is necessary to sanctifie afflictions, but the prayer of thanksgiving is by farre more necessary to sanctifie blessings. For according unto the degree of dangers is proportioned the degree of the necessity of remedies, and prosperity is a more dangerous, a shrewder, and more shaking temptation then adversity. The Sun by the fervency of its beames made the Traveller, (as it is in the Fable) throw away his cloake, whereas a great Wind, and terrible Storme made him wrap it faster about him. We are therefore in greater danger of being swolne, and putt up with mercies, victories, and deliverances, then of being imbibited with wants, losses, and crostes ; and therefore, there is more need of prayses to sanctifie those, then of petitions to scion, sweeten, and, as it were, allay the bitterness of them.

Secondly, The prayer of thanksgiving is more comfortable, then the prayer of petition ; because it is a stronger argument of our being in a present estate of grace, and of our title unto a future estate of glory.

Tis a stronger argument of our being in a present estate of grace ; because a surer evidence of our sincerity, and spirituall ingenuity.

First, of our sincerity, Flesh, and bloud, nature, base selfe-loye may put us on a kind of mercinary petitions, which may be consistent with the very depth of hypocrisie, for in them our supposed, and desired good takes the upper hand of Gods glory. Now thanksgiving is a self-denying grace, that gives Gods glory the supremacy in all our thoughts, desires, aymes, and proposals, and therefore proceeds from the greatest height, and perfection of grace, that is attainable in this life.

Tis, secondly, a surer Evidence of our spirituall Ingenuity, even slaves will beg when the whip is shaken over them, servile dispositions may by extremities bedragg'd unto

unto petitions, whereas thanksgiving is a free-will offering; not wrung from us by our wants, or necessities: we are drawne unto it onely by the coards of a man, by the bonds of love. *Hos 12. 4.* and therefore it argues a spirit of adoption, a sonne-like temper, and holy freedome, and bravery of spirit.

Secondly, The prayer of thanksgiving is a stronger proofe of our title unto a future estate of glory, then the prayer of petition: for 'tis a principall worke; and worship of heaven, and can wee have a better argument to assure us, that we shall goe to heaven when we leave the earth, then our love, and performance of the worke, and worship of heaven upon earth? A thankfull soule is a kinde of heaven upon earth, it holds confort with the musick of heaven, and therefore can never bee excluded from heaven.

Lastly, thanksgiving is more honorable then petition, and that for these following reasons.

1. It out-strips it in reference to its end, Gods glory, unto which it looks more, and contributes more then petition.

It looks more to Gods glory then petition, because it looks onely unto Gods glory; whereas in petition respect may be had unto our own good. This Argument is used by ^{*} Dr *Ames* in his Marrow of Divinity. Giving of thanks; is more noble and perfect in it selfe, then petition, because in petition often our own good is eyed and regarded, but in giving of thanks onely Gods honour. The Lord Jesus said, it is more blessed to give then to receive. Now a subordinate end of petition is to receive some good from God, but the sole end of thankes is to give glory unto God.

Secondly, as it aimes more at, so it contributes more unto Gods glory then petition: for it confesseth and magnifieth Gods mercy in actuall blessings and deliverances;

F 2 whereas

^{*} Nobilior in
sece & perfe-
ctior est grati-
arum offi-
ciorum. quam petitio :
qua in petitio-
ne sive bonum
nostrum specta-
tur, sed in gra-
tiarum actione
Dei honor tan-
tum. Lib. 2. c.
9. Thel. 93.

whereas in petition there is onely an acknowledgement of Gods alenesse and willingness to blesse and deliver. And it makes more to the praise of ones godnesse to acknowledge that he hath given, then that he can or will give.

Secondly, the precedency of praise may be concluded, because it is of greater use in heaven then petition. Some have affirmed, that praise shall bee our whole and onely im-

Field of the
Churc.

Dr. Edw. Rey-
nolds on Pfal.
1. 0. pag. 433.

ployment in heaven; but others of equall note for piety and learning, think there is no danger in affirming, that the Saints in heaven, and the blessed Angels, doe pray, though not for particular persons, yet for the generall state and condition of the Church militant; as also that the Saints departed pray for their own resurrection, publick acquital in the day of judgment, and perfect consummation of their happines in their bodies as well as soules. But we need not meddle with this dispute; for though it bee not the whole and onely, yet it is the chiefe work and busines of all the host of heaven, the manhood of Christ, the glorious Angels, and the Spirits of just men made perfect,

Rev. 4. 8. Rev. 7. 12. They have little use of the prayer of petition, in comparison of the prayer of praise and thanksgiving: the matter of which is as wide as heaven, as infinite as God himselfe, as lasting as eternity. Hence is it that by *Bernard in dedicatione Ecclesie, Serm. 2.* this world is called the house of prayer, he meaneas the prayer of petition, and heaven the house of praise.

* Mr. New. What is heaven but a circle of the beatifical vision and love of God, of praisers and songes unto God. As Austin speakes, our Circle of imployment there will be, *vacabimus & videbimus, videbimus & amabimus, amabimus & laudabimus, laudabimus & cantabimus, &c.* There we shall always delight to see, and seeing to love, and loving to praise, and praising to sing, and singing to praise, and so backe again.

Thirdly, the end excells that of which it is an end.

Now

Now as * Doctor Ames well observeth. Giving of thanks is a secondary end of every religious petition for he that craveth any thing at Gods hands as he ought to doe, doth not only therefore crave it, that hee may receive it, much lesse that he may consume it upon his lusts, but that being received it may be referred, or turned back unto the glory of God. For this hee quotes 2 Cor. 1. 11. You also helping together by prayer for us that for the gift bestowed upon us by the meanes of many persons, thanks may be given by many in our behalfe, unto which wee may add 1 Chron. 16. 35. Psal. 106. 47. and say yee, Save us O God of our salvation, and gather us together, and deliver us from the Heathen, that we may give thanks to thy holy name, and glory in thy praise. Psal. 9. 13. 14. Have mercy upon me, O Lord, consider my trouble which I suffer of them that hate me, thou that liftest me up from the gates of death, that I may shew forth all thy praise in the gates of the Daughter of Sion. As also Psal. 142. 6, 7. Attend unto my cry &c. Deliver mee from my persecuters &c. bring my soule out of prison that I may praise thy name.

4. Thanksgiving transcends Petition, because we are naturally more unable for, and averse from it, then petition: for in our natures there is a disability unto, and an aversion from, as all good things, so especially the best things, the most spirituall and refined duties.

1. We are naturally more unable for thanksgiving, because more unmindfull and insenfle of benefits and comforts, then of wants, necessities, and crosses: those are written in sand, nay in dust, these in marble, nay in metall, in brasse. Who almost, but is more affected in a way of griefe with the aking of the head, nay finger, then in a way of joy with the health of the whole body?

* Look as Flies skip over those parts which are smooth, * Institutum hoc
a natura hu-
mano ingenio
ad tristia acriter siccitere oculos, præterire que leta, ut misere et ejusmodi insecta levibus po-
litis que locis non diu infidet se abare seunt, sic querula ista mens, meliorem sortem pe-
nitentiam volat, asperam non dimisit, tractat, inspicit, plerumque auget: atque ut amantes
in domina sua nesciam non inveniunt, cur eximia ea ame omnes: sic dolentes in suo latrin. Li-
pinius de Constantia.

* Gratiarum
actio est secun-
darius finis
omnis petitionis
religiose, qui e-
niam recte ali-
quid petit a
Deo, non idcir-
co tantum petit
ut accipiat, ne-
dum ut in ve-
luptates insum-
at Jac. 4. 3.
sed ut acceptum
referatur denuo
ad gloriam dei
qui dedit.

Medul. Theol.
1.2. c 9. Theff.
91.

sound, and healthy, and onely stick upon those which are itchy, scabbed, or any other wayes unsound, diseased, and disaffected: so our mindes, and affections, which naturally are querulous, and discontented, lightly passe over mercies, and joyfull occurrences, but for disasters, and all sad evenets, they take a serious and through view of them, they stay & even dwel upon them, and receive from them a deep and lasting impression, and so accordingly most tragically amplifie them, as if they were peacelesse. That deliverance which hath occasioned our meeting at this present, was so allyed unto a miracle, and withall so great, and I may say, generall concernment, as that God might justly expect from all wel-willers unto the publick, a ravishment of joy, such a doxology which *Hierome*, if I forget not, relates of the Primitive Church, that was like a clap of Thunder, and roaring of the Sea: such an extasic of thankes as the Psalmist reports of the Jewes, *Psalm 126*. who were like men that dreame, their mouthes being filled with laughter, and their tongues with singing. But now our carnall tempers doe so unfit and indispose us for this most spirituall duty, as that pased losses of a farre inferior alloy, and present fears and jealousies doe not onely allay, but even drown the voyce of our joy an thanksgiving.

* Mr. Marshal

in his Sermon

preached to

the House of

Commons, Septemb. 7. 1641. at their publick thanksgiving for the peace concluded between England and Scotland, hath in his Preface a remarkable passage touching this argument: In a day of humiliation, faith he, even wicked men have affections stirring in them confiousious of evil, guiltiness of mind, scale of wrath, astonishing and oppressing feares arising from the apprehension of neere and untavydable dangers, are naturall means to make even *Pharaois*, *Ababs*, and *Ninevites* mourn, and humble themselves before God. But in a keeping a spirituall reioycing unto God, little or no help is to be expected from the flesh: and that is one reason why commonly dayes of thanksgiving are translated with much lesse affection, life, and favour, then dayes of Humiliation.

Secondly, We are more averse from the prayer of thanksgiving then from the prayer of petition, as will easily appear by comparison of our petitions with our thankes

thankes and praises, in regard of both Quantity and Quality, Number and Duration, also Weight, or Zeale. If wants and afflictions lie heavy on us, wee are clamorous, and importane suuters, like the Widow, *Luke 18.* we wil have no nay, like *Jacob*, we even wrastle with God, and will not let him goe untill he blesse and deliver us, *Genes. 32.26.* Well, God heares us, and grants all, nay more then we desire, and we presently grow unregardfull to returne God his praise and honour; so our turnes be once served, we take little or no care whether God be glorified, *Psal. 78. 34, 35, 36, 37.* It is with most of us as with mariners, who will pray and howle in a storme, but when a calm succeeds, when they are gotten into a safe harbour, or landed on the shore, they seeme as if they had forgotten all their past danger, their devotion presently cooles, and they seldome render unto God so much as the forme, and out-side of thankfulness. *Pharaoh* desires *Moses* and *Aaron* to intreat the Lord to take away severall plagues from him, *Exod. 8. 8. Exod. 9. 28. Exod. 10. 16.* but he never invites them to joyn with him in praises for deliverance from these plagues.

All the ten Lepers were loud and earnest in their cryes for remedy, *Luke 17. 13.* but when they were healed, there was but one of them returned to give glory unto God, *Luke 17. 13, 15, 16, 17, 18.*

²¹⁰ *T'hemisfocles* compared himselfe unto a Plaine tree, for as Travellers in a storme would run to a Plain-tree for shelter, but when once the heavens were cleared, leave the tree, and rend its boughes: so the *Athenians*, said hee, in time of warre or danger runne to me, as to a common Father, but in times of peace, and security, they reward me with nothing but accusations and banishment. Just so we deale with God, when the stormes of his indignation beat upon us, wee runne unto him with open mouthes, and even besiege him with our petitions, like thole *Hof. 5. 15.* In our afflictions we seek him early, like them

*Bernard contra
pessimum viti-
um ingratitu-
dinem.*

*Causinae
Histor.*

them *Ps. 75.34.* When he slayes us then we seek him, and return, and enquire early after God, and remember that God is our Rock, and the high God our redeemer; but when the tempest of wrath is blown over, we are so farre from compassing him about with songs of deliverance, as that some of us tear his name even in pieces with horrid oathes and blasphemies: the best of us grieve his Spirit, and provoke the eyes of his glory by renewing and multiplying our abominations. Others, who pretend most unto thankfulness, give unto him as great affronts almost as are imaginable; for they contemn all his Ordinances, vilifie his most sacred Scriptures, call in question, nay deny the most pretious and fundamentall of Divine truths, bespatter the faullest of his Ministers and servants. For a final proove of this particular, I shall desire you of this place to reflect upon your selves, to compare your selves with your selves, to balance the earnestnes and violence of the petitions that you put up to God in your straight and close siege, especially in that dreadfull storming of your towne, *May 8. and 9, Anno Dom. 1645.* With the coldnes and dulnes of the thankes that you have returned upon, and since your deliverance. When the thundre of Ordnance, the warlike sound of Drummes and Trumpets, the clattering of Armour and Armes, the bloody threats of your adversaries, the hideous groans and cries of wounded and dying men, the dolefull lamentations of your wives and children, the groves of pikes that stood ready to charge you, the shrowdes of lead that fell round about you, the terror of a devouring fire on all hands of you, and before you, and behind you, presented nothing but horror, death and ruine, to your distracted and amazed senses; I believe then there were few hearts amongst you so Atheistical, as not to powre out seemingly zealous petitions for succour and deliverance. But when the storme was over, the siege raised, and you freed from sense and fear of your fore-past danger, I dare appale to all your bosomes

(41)

bosomes, whether the prayses, and thanks of the best among you, did not fall very shott of the petitions, that you poured out in your extremity, whether they were not fewer, colder, duller, more livelles, and heartles.

And thus have I done with the Confirmation of the point, upon which, if any thinke I have stood over-long, because tis undenyable cleare and evident, I shall desire them to consider, that in Practicall points; Reasons have the nature, and force of Motives, and are used, not so much to prove a thing unto the Judgment, as to presse it upon the heart and conscience.

The Uses shall bee either of Information, or Exhortation.

First, Information, and that touching. 1. the subject. 2. the opposite of praise, and thanksgiving.

First, Touching the subject of praise, and thanksgiving, and it shall be that of the Psalmist *Psal. 33.* 1. Praise is comely for the upright. Which words are to be taken exclusively, Praye is only comely for the upright. And the reason of it is held out in the point wee have now handled. Thankfulnesse is an exoellent grace, praise, and thanksgiving an excellent duty, and therefore it only becomes the Saints that are in the earth, unto whom the Epithite of excellent is appropriated. *Psal. 16. 3.* It hath a suitablenesse unto them, and therefore besemes them best. *Tacitus* speaking of certaine words of *Tiberius*, sayth they were, *praelata verba, sed non pro Tiberio*, very excellent words, but not futeing with *Tiberius*. The like may we say of words of thanksgiving uttered by ungodly men. They are very good, and excellent in themselves, but very much unbefitting them For as *Theophylact* upon *Luke the 4.* *Non est speciosa Laus in ore peccatoris.* Praise is not seemly or comely in the mouth of a sinner. *Prov. 17. 7.* Excellent speech, or the lip of excellency, sayth *Solomon*, becommeth not a foole; that is, a sinner. It is like beauty in a woman without discretion,

2 Jewellof gold in a Swines snout. *Prov. 11. 22.* And the reason of it is that which *Tacitus* gave of his dislike of other words of *Tiberius*. *Nec enim adhanc formam ceterasunt*; his other words, and actionis are not of the same stamp, but of a farre different straine. His other words are vaine, idle, unsavoury words of blasphemy against God, words of calumny against his brethren. As ** James* sayth. Out of the same mouth proceedeth blessing, and cursing; the incongruence of which wee have verl. 11. Doth a fountaine send forth at the same place, sweete water, and bitter. And then for his actions they are also as unsuiteable unto the language of praise; for they found forth Gods dispraise, and dishonour in a louder accent then his lipps his praise. *Lingua benedit;* sed *vita maledicit.* *Canticum novum & vetus homo mali concordant,* sayth *Augustin* on *Psal. 149.* A new song sounds very ill-favouredly, loseth much of its grace, and rellish from the old mans mouth, *Cantet canticum novum qui nova est creature, qui novam praefat obedientiam,* let him sing a new song that is a new creature that performs new obedience, that leades a new life.

The second use of Information concernes the opposite, or contrary of thanksgiving, Unthankfulness. *Contrariorum contraria est consequentia*, of contraries there bee contrary inferences: so, then from the excellency of thanksgiving, we may conclude the basenesse, vilenesse, and unworthynesse of unthankfulness. And in discovery hereof Wee shall runne, so farre, as wee can, a methode parall unto that wee have used in the proofe of the excellency of thanksgiving. Wee shall proove it to bee a base, vile, and unworthy vice from its Subject, Comprehensivenesse, causes, from the operation which it bears unto all sorts or kindes of goodnes, unto vertue, pleasure and profit.

First, the subjects in which reigning and unmortified unthankfulness is seated, are Devils, damned Spirits, wicked and unregenerate men. For all other creatures yeld unto

unto God such praise as their low natures are capable of,
Psalm 19. 1. The Heavens declare the glory of God. The
 beasts of the field shall honour me, saith God, *Isai. 43. 20.*
 the Dragons and the Owles, &c. Unthankfulnes then
 doth wonderfully debase us ; it unmans us, throwes us
 who are by nature but a little lower then the Angels, be-
 neath the very beasts that perish : it rankes us with De-
 vils, damned Spirits, and gracelesse men.

Secondly, you may conclude the basenesse of unthank-
 fulnes from the Comprehensiveness thereof. It is the E-
 pitome of all vices. *Omnia dixeris si ingratum dixeris.* It
 is a comprehensive and originall sin which lies at the root
 of all other sins, and therefore * *Aquinas* affirmeth, that
 there is a kind of materiall ingratitude in every sinne we
 commit. In all our sins there is a spice of unthankfulnes.
 Gods mercies are over all his workes, *Psalm 145. 9.* they
 reach over the whole world; and unthankfulnes, as if it stu-
 died to keep in some sort a proportionable pace unto Gods
 goodnes, overspreads the lesser world, our whole natures.
 The unthankful mans understanding is ignorance, his me-
 mory forgetfulnes, his will and affections disregardfull of
 Gods blessings; his tongue silent in the recounting of
 them; his whole man backward in making requitall for
 them : nay, of so diffusive and spreading a nature is it, as
 that it runs out into our very ornaments and excrements,
 our apparell and haire. Neither stoppes it here, but is ex-
 tended further, even unto all blessings whatsoever, that are
 without us ; for it makes them all instrumentall of Gods
 dishonour, it doth as it were muster them up to doe God
 disservice, and even fight against him and his.

Thirdly, the vilenesse of unthankfulnes may be infer-
 red from the basenes of its causes, the reigne and mortifi-
 cation of sinne in generall, and in particular.

1. Hardnes of Heart.
2. Ignorance.
3. Unbelieve.

4. Wan

Aberneithy.

* *In quolibet
 peccato est ma-
 terialis ingra-
 titudo ad Deum,
 in quantum sci-
 licet facit homo
 aliquid quod
 potest ad ingra-
 titudinem per-
 tinere. Forma-
 liter autem in-
 gratitudo est
 quando actuali-
 ter beneficium
 contemnitur.*
 222. q. 107.
 art. 2.

4. Want of the love of God.

5. Pride.

6. Envie.

7. Covetousnes.

First then the reign and unmortification of sinne in generall, is a cause of unthankfulness, and that because it makes us faile in the observation, and in the valuation of blessings.

First, in the observation of them; for it carries the soule downward, and will not suffer it so much as to look upward unto God the Author of every mercy, and therefore the unmortified sinner hath not many of his mercies, so much as a glimpse of the light of Gods countenance: your sinnes, lusts and corruptions, if they be not mortified, will hinder from a right apprehension of the mercy which we this day celebrate, they will fix your thoughts upon the deliverance it selfe, and will eclipse that hand which wrought it, they will be as a mist to cloud those beames of providence which met therein.

Secondly, unmortified lusts disable for a due estimation of mercies.

First, because they sever from God, from the sight, and enjoyment of him, without whom what is the raising of your siege, the deliverance of your towne, but a cypher: if God be not chiefly prized in mercies, our valuation of them is grosse and unspirituall.

Secondly, unmortified lusts unsweeten imbitter the greatest mercies, they pue a thorn and a curse into them. As unto a palate prepossessed with bitternes, the daintiest viands taste bitter: so a soule that is filled with the ground of bitternes, and vexation of sin, meets with nothing but vanity and vexation of spirit in the sweetest blessings. As a green wound smarts though touched with the softest lawn: so an ulcerous and sinfull soule is grieved and discontented at, and therefore unthankfull for the most tender

tender mercies. Unmortified sinners never knew the right use of mercies, victories, and deliverances, never felt that solid comfort which they yeeld when sanctified by the Word and prayer, when one meetes with God in them. For they are unto them as shaftes, which work for the worst unto them, which occasion in them nothing but pride, security, presumption, and hardnesse of heart; and therefore it is impossible, that whilst they remaine in that estate, they should value them as they ought: and consequently be thankfull for them.

The influence that the reigne and unmortification of sinne hath upon unthankfulness, will the better appeare, if we consider the severall denominations thereof. It is an estate of death in sin, an estate of bondage and slavery unto sin.

First, an estate of death in sinne, *Ephes. 2. 1.* and to use the words of the Psalmist, *Psalm 115. 17.* The dead praise not the Lord: their praises are as all other workes that goe before repentance, or conversion, *Heb 6. 1.* *A dead worke*, that hath only the picture and form of thankfulness. Powre the hottest & strongest waters into a dead man, make the greatest fires about him, cloath him wth the costliest robes, anoynt him with the most pretious oyntments, he feels it not, thanks you not. Just so it fares with one dead in sins and trespasses, notwithstanding the extreme warmth of Gods blessings within him, without him, above him, beneath him, on every hand of him, though he be cloathed with, and made up of them, though he feed, nay tread on them, yet he is not truly sensible of them, and cannot by them (untill God enliven his soule), be possibly quickned unto any due, and acceptable performance of the duty of thanksgiving in the least degree and measure. Without spirituall life then, you see you doe but fill up a roome, you can beare no part in the inward and spirituall part of the duty of the day; and in regard of that which you outwardly contribute unto the worke,

why,

why, you are but as dull and livelesse images, which cannot move naturally of themselves, all your motion herein is but compulsory, from outward respects, not flowing from any true inward inclination.

Secondly, the reigne and unmortification of sinne, is an estate of slavery and bondage unto sinne. *Rom. 6. 16.* and therefore inconsistent with thankfulness, which is of so excellent a nature, as that it never lodged in any, but free, brave, and ingenuous bosomes. As for base, low, and servile spirits, they are unacquainted with, and incapable of it. No man can serve two Masters, *Math. 6. 24.* Now thanksgiving is an immediate and speciall service of God, and therefore unperformable by the servants of sinne, and Satan. Consider the excellency and difficulty of the duty, and then tell me whether or no we can possibly performe it without enlarged hearts, hearts freed from the commandments of sinne, and Satan. What can a prisoner doe that is laden with Irons and fetters? Alas then, what can an imprisoned and fettered soule doe in this most great and difficult work of a Christian. And thus have you seen how the reigne and unmortification of sinne, causeth unthankfulness. Now there cannot be a baser and viler estate or condition, then that of the reigne of sin, for it is a deprivation of the best of blessings spirituall, and a subjection unto the worst of tyrants, a slavery and bondage unto the worst of masters, sin and Satan. Unthankfulness then proceeding therefrom, cannot but be most vile, base, and unworthy.

In the next place, let us specifie those particular sinnes which cause unthankfulness. The first I shall mention, shall be hardnes of heart: An hard and stony heart (whilst such) cannot possiby be softned or melted into a gratafull disposition by the greatest sun-shine of Gods most tender mercies. Rain you know will seldom stay upon a stone, at least it will not sink into a stone: even so Gods mercies cannot fasten on the observation, settle in the memory of

of an hard and stony soule ; they slide away from it, as water from a stone. However, they can make no more impression on its affections, then a Seale on wax. whilst hard: they cannot soak or sink into its joy, love and admiration. Hardnes of heart begets unthankfulnes, and an hard heart is of a very base temper, it is an untractable, unteachable, unsensible, unflexable heart , and therefore so is an unthankfull heart too.

Secondly, Ignorance is a cause of unthankfulnes : ignorance of our selves , of God , of his blessings. He that is ignorant of his own weaknes , and unworthines ; that knows not how unable he is either to procure, or deserve mercies , he that is ignorant of Gods providence , that knows not what stroak it hath in the managery of these inferiour things , can reach no further then the Pharisees thanksgiving, *Luke 18.11,12,14.* which indeed was nothing, but a boasting , and crackling of mercies. He that is not studiēd in the excellency , and sweetnes of blessings will quickly undervalue them ; and therefore be unthankfull for them. Darknes and dimnes in the eys of our mind in discerning blessings , will be fellowed with a dumbnes of the tongue, and a deadnes of the heart , and affections in praising God for them, *Deuter. 32.6.* Doe yee thus requite the Lord , ô foolish people and unwise ? It is folly , and unwisedome that makes a people to requite the Lord unthankfully. Now ignorance wonderfully debaseth the minde of man. *Proverb. 19. vers. 2.* that the soule bee without knowledge is not good ; it renders a man brutish *Psalm. 92. 6.* *A brutish man knoweth not , neither doth a foole understand this.* *Psalm. 32. 9.* *Be not as the horse , or as the mule which have no understanding.* To have no understanding is to be as a horse and the mule.

Thirdly, Unbelief is a cause of unthankfulnes ; for it stayes and rests upon a mans self and the creature , and so stops all honour and glory from going to God and Christ. Now unbelief is of all sins the most dangerous , because it

Dr. Edward
Reynold's treat.
pag. 496.

is the edge and sting of all other sinnes, that which shackles the guilt of all sinnes upon the conscience. All sinnes are damnable in their nature and desert, but unbelief makes them to condemn actually in regard of the event, Job. 3. 18, 36.

Fourthly, Want of the love of God is a cause of unthankfulness. For how can he that doth not love God above all be more desirous and studious of Gods glory then his own good? and can there be a greater sin of omission then not to love the suprem and infinite good?

Fifthly, Pride is a cause of unthankfulness, Hos. 13. v. 6. *Their heart was exalted, therefore have they forgot me:* and to be forgetfull is to be unthankfull. 2 Chron. 36. 25. But *Hezekiah* rended not again, according to the benefit done to him, for his heart was lifted up. This dependance of unthankfulness upon pride, may be evinced from these two reasons.

1 The proud man underrates Gods mercies, as not answerable, or but answerable unto his own deservings. Hence also is it, that he looks upon his afflictions, as undeserved, and therefore, as injuries, and consequently upon deliverance from them not as mercies, but onely as a kinde of restitution and satisfaction: so that we may apply unto him that which * *Craterus* informed *Alexander* with against *Philotas*. *Alexander* had pardoned *Philotas*, and *Craterus* bears him in hand that *Philotas* will not bee so thankful for his pardon, as angry at his accusation. *Quemadmodum beneficia odimus, mernissae mortem conficeri pudet: superfib ut mallet videri injuriam accepisse. quam visitam.*

Secondly, A proud man will rob God of his honour and arrogate it unto himself. The proud scholler will ascribe his learning unto his industry, the proud souldier his victory unto his sword, and powres, the proud worldling his riches unto his labour, and policy; he will sacrifice unto his nets, burn incense unto his drags, as if by them his portion were made fat, and his meat plentious, Hab.

* *Quintus Cur-*
stius.

v. 16. he will say in his heart, my power and the might of mine hand hath gotten me this wealth. *Prov. 8.17.* now pride is reckoned up *Prov. 6.16,17.* amongst the principall objects of Gods hatred, and abomination, *Psal. 101. 5.* Him that hath an high look and a proud heart will I not suffer, or I cannot suffer, (as *Ainsworth*, and others reade it) the word suffer is but supplied by the translation, as being to be understood, in the original tis only. Him that hath an high look, and a proud heart I will not, or I cannot

* Gods abrupt breaking off his speech denoteth the very highe of his indignation against an high look, and a proud heart. *Pet. 5. v. 5.* God resisteth the proud. Pride putteth God upon a defensive war it being an invasion of, and an assault upon his Throne, and usurpation of his crown, and the incommunicable prerogative thereof.

* Dr. Donne.

Another cause of unthankfulnesse is envy, then which there can hardly be a greater violation of the charity we owe to our neighbour : it is a fretfull, sullen, dogged, and snarling vice, rotteness unto the bones saith *Solomon*, *Prov. 14. 30.* And this base and unworthy sin doth alwayes produce ingratitude. The envious man undervaleth all that he hath, because he supposeth it to be short of what others have. He that hath an evill eye, a repynning heart, because God is good to others flights Gods goodnes to himself, and repays it with nothing, but discontent, and murmuring ; which are extreamly contrary unto that joy contentation, and complacency in blessings which are essentiall unto thanksgiving.

*Non potest in-
tem quicquam
invidere &
gratias agere*

quia invidens querens est mali est, gratias agere gaudentis. *Senec. de Benef. lib. 3.c. 3.*
Omnibus his vehementius & importunius malum est invidia qua nos inquietas, dum comparab.
Hoc mihi prefficit, sed illi plus, sed illi maius. *Id. de Benef. lib. 2.c. 27, 28.*

The last cause of unthankfulnes w^{ch} I wil make mention of respects these outward things, and it is covetousnes, or greedines of our desires after them ; which is in *Pauls* censure Idolatry, *Colos. 3. 5.* and in the account of all ingenuous men the most sordid of vices. It ariseth from sup-

posals, and hopes of more good, than it findes in the enjoyment of them. When we have attained our most boundless desires, like *Louis*, w^e do but embrase a cloud, instead of our desired sunne, grasp a shadow instead of that solid comfort, and content which we promisid unto ourselves: and this deceiving of our expectations makes us loath those things which before we lo^ecally desired and pursued. 2 Sam. 13. 2, 13. at least it abateth much of our valuation of them, and consequently of our thankfulness for them.

* Non patitur quenam inordinateus: out desirous makes eviditas quenam in a fallen neglect, and discontent overlook and under-prize the many blessings which we have for the want of one which we crave and long after.

be sive quod dasur satis est. *Ex* majora eximere quo majora venerantur: multoq[ue] concitior est avaritia in magnarum opum congeatu collata. *Ex* sumptu infinito avaria est, quo ex majora incendia emicuit. *Ex* que ambitione patitur, quenquam in ea mercenaria bonorum conquiescere quo quandam ejus, fuit impudente usum. *Non* agit de tributariis gratias, sed queritur quod non est ad *Praturam* usque perduimus: *ne* hoc grata est si deest conjunctio; *ne* hic quidem fratres suos est. *Ultra* se cupiditas porigit ex felicitatem suam non intelligit: quia quando veneris usque, sed quidem. *Sene*. de *Benef.* lib. 2. c. 27, 28. *Prater* hanc causam alioque summae sollicitans non aingens maximodulam. *Prima* omnium as p[ro]p[ri]a quod nraa temp[or]e capidebimus auctor, non quid beatusse sed quid petamus inspicimus. *Non* si id quod est sed quid appetimus inveni. *Quicquid enim domini est, s[ic] est*. *Sequitur* autem in ubi quod accepta leve horum cupitatis fecit, aut quoque orum non in precio. *Id. de *Benef.* lib. 3. c. 23. Quidam memoria est fuisse inimicorum. *Id. ibid.**

Lastly, I shall shew the balence of unthankfulness from the opposition which it bears unto all sorts, or kindes of goodness, unto Virtue, Pleasure, and Profit.

First, from the opposition it bears unto an honest, or virtuous good: This we have implied in the interpretation of *Moses*, *Deuter.* 32. 6. concerning the ingratitude of Israel. Do you thus require the Lord? for it meeteth unto a sharp reprehension, and may be thus expressed: Are ye not also required thus to require the Lord? Nay it may denote a deep admiration at the greatness of this sin. Do you thus require the Lord, that is, Is it possible that you should be so base and vile to make so bad, and unthankful a return.

return unto God for his favours? But in the remainder of the verse, we have their unthankfulness aggravated from the folly and injustice of it. First from the folly of it; doeyee thus requite the Lord, O foolish people and unwise? are yee so foolish and unwise, thus to requite him upon whose meier will and pleasure depends all your good and happiness? Secondly, from the injustice of it: doe yee thus requite the Lord? is not he thy Father, that hath bought thee, hath he not made thee, and established thee? The sweet name, and relation of a Father made good by the mercies of Creation, Preservation and redemption, challenge and deserve a better requitall. The wonderfull obliquitie and deformity of this sin, is set forth very Rhetorically in the Prophet *Isaiah cap. 1. vers. 2, 3, 4.* Where, first, God declarereth wherein the unthankfulness of *Judah* and *Jerusalem* did stand. First, they were peccant in requital of mercies. I have nourished and brought up children, and they rebell against mee, *vers. 2.* Secondly, they failed in the observation of mercies, *vers. 3.* The Ox knoweth his owner and the Ass his masters crab, but Israel doth not know, my people doth not consider. In the *4. verse*, wee have Gods censure of them for their unthankfulness. He censured them to be a sinfull Nation, a People laden with iniquity, a seed of evill doers, children that are corrupters, to have forsaken the Lord, to have provoked the holy One of Israel unto anger, to have gone away backward. In the third verse, you have a comparative censure of them for this their unthankfulness: It renders them worse then the Ox or Ass. And lastly, which is the greatest amplification that can be of his heynousnes; he brings in God speaking after the manner of men, as if he were affected with wonder and grieve at their ingratitude. First, with wonder and amazement. Hear O heavens and give ear O earth, *vers. 2.* God stands as if he were amazed that they should dare to commit so high and heynous a crime; and for it he straiges there, not before man or angels, but

(to * note the horrour of the vice) before the senselesse creatures, the heaven and the earth, that all the corners, and creatures of the World may both know and detest it. Lastly, *vers. 4.* he makes as if God were grieved and troubled at it, it draws a sigh from him ; ah, sinfull nation, &c.

To discover the heynousnesse of this sin, we will take a view of its both Formal and Causal Obliquity, that which is found in it self, and that which it causeth in other sins.

First, if we consider it formally in it self, the obliquity of it is very great : for it is a transgression against Religion, Justice, Charity and Fidelity.

First, against Religion. To give thanks and praises, is to honour and glorifie God, *Psal. 50. 23.* and therefore by the rule of contraries, unthankfulness dishonours God. Hence *Paul* couples the not-glorifying of God with unthankfulness. They gloryfied him not as God, neither were thankfull : and indeed it goes about to rob God of the glory of almost all his attributes, especially of that darling attribute of his mercy : in the dispensation and manitestation of which he especially delighteth. *Mr. 6. 8.* whose effects are over all the works of his other attributes which are equally infinite and glorious in himselfe.

Religion can hardly be violated by any thing more then by Idolatry, Heresie, Apostacy, and all these are found in unthankfulness unto God.

First, Idolatry for the unthankfull attribute mercies unto either themselves or their fellow creatures, and this in scripture language is a sacrificing unto their net, a burning of incense unto their drag. *Hab. 1. 16.*

Secondly, Heresie, and one of the grossest of Heresies *Pelagianisme.* Whereupon *Proper* intituled his Poems against the *Pelagians*, *Contra ingratis*, against the unthankfull, thereby intimating, not onely that the *Pelagians* were unthankfull, but also that unthankfull persons were all in some respect *Pelagians* because as *Pelagians* they magnified nature, selfe, their own deserts, and holines.

and

and debased Gods free grace and goodnes.

Thirdly, Apostacy, God in *Isaiah cap. 1. v. 2, 3.* accuseth *Iudah* of ingratitude, and vers. 4. he censureth them for it, to be revolters and back-fliders; They have forsaken the Lord, they have gone a way backward. God chargeth the Jews, *Jer. 2. 5.* that they were gone farre from him, and he proves the charge from their unthankfulness, verse 6. because they did not thankfully recognize his deliverance of them out of *Egypt*, neither said they, where is the Lord that brought us up out of the land of *Egypt*.

Secondly, It is a transgression against justice, for it is a refusall to make payment of that which we owe unto God as a debt; it is a withholding of that rent and tribute, which is due unto him for his mercies. This injustice of unthankfulness is against a principle and law of nature; deeply engraven in the hearts of all men. The very *Philistines* prayed their *Dagon* for the deliverance of *Sampson* into their hands, *Judg. 16 23, 24.* In *Jonah cap. 1. 16.* you have heathenish mariners offering a sacrifice unto the Lord, for causing a tempest to cease. And as for unthankfulness towards men, it hath been declined by the worst of men. Even Publicans and Sinners, saith our Saviour; love and doe good to those who love and doe good to them, *Luke 6. 2. 33.* *Zenophon* relates, that it was a crime actionable; and severely punishable amongst the *Perſians*. And *Seneca* * intimateth as much concerning the *Macedonians*. Indeed he himselfe thought it not fit that it should be impleaded, and fined with any summe: but it was not out of any favourable opinion that hee had thereof, neither fath he, absolve we the same; but whereas the judgement of a thing uncertain is difficult, we have only condemned it with hatred, and left it among those things, which we refer to the justice and judgement of the gods. The same author hath a very remarkable story of the severity of *Philop of Macedon* upon a Souldier, that most ungratefully had hegg'd the lands of one who had saved his life, and

Keckerm. de
Monarchia
Perſarum.

* Senec de
Benef. 1. 3. c. 6.

* Neque abol-
vimus illud, sed
cum difficultis ef-
fer incerta res
estimatio, tan-
tum odio dim-
navimus. Et in-
ter ea reliqui-

mus, quia ad
vindices deso-

mittimus.

de Benef.

3. c. 6.

Idem de benef.
lib. 4. c. 27.

very hospitably had entertained and relieved him, when he was shipwreckt and cast away at sea ; he was so displeased with him, that he commanded *Pausanias* to brand him in the forehead, to witness that he was an ungrateful guest. The injustice of our unthankfulness is, you see, more then Heathenish, nay ~~as~~ more then brutish, *Isai. 43. 20*. The beasts of the field shall honour me, the Dragons and the Owles, because I give waters in the wilderness, and rivers in the desert. The Storkes doe nourish and carry their Dammes by whom they are bred, and fed. God hath nourished us, and brought us up as children, and yet we have rebelled against him, *Isai. 1. 2.* The Ox knoweth his owner, and the Ass his masters crib ; but we (like Israel) doe not know, doe not consider, verle 2. Famous is the story of *Andradus* whom the Lyon saved for pulling the stub out of his foot. God hath pulled the sting of sin out of our soules, and what coldneſſe or remoualeſſe of love, and zeale for him, and his love, have wee anſwered it with ? When *Sabinus* by the command of *Tiberius* was put to death, his Dogg expressed a very grattull respect unto him, hee lay doyng by his dead body, brought to his mouth the bread that was given him : and when he was cast into *Tyber*, the violence of the waves deterred him not from doing his last office unto his Master ; for he leapt after him, to keep him up that he might not sinke to the bottome. This poore beast hazarded his life for his master, which may very well put us unto the blush, who are very loath to venture any thing for the glory, cause, and Church of God, and Christ. Not only death, but the least threats and frownes of great men, the repreaches of the vileſt, and most contemptible of men, shalde us from not onely the performance, but also profiſſion of those respects whiche Gods benefits challenge at our hands, and as the vouchold adage goes, *you ſeal your own dooſt*.

Thirdly, it is a transgression against Charity, a violation of that love we owe unto God. First, of the love of unio-

on; and desire, * For by that we give our selves unto the person or thing which is beloved; and the unthankfull man detraeth himselfe from God and Christ, and yeelds himselfe up unto his lusts and corruptions. Secondly, it Guliel. Paris. is a violation of the love of Complacency, or delight; be · de legibus, cause it hinders that joy and delight in the gifts of God, cap.19.

and in God the giver, which they and he deserve. Lastly,

it is a violation of the love of Benevolence, which is defined by Dr. Ames out of the Schoolmen, to be an affecti-

* *Amor benevolentiae est affectio* whereby we yeeld or resigne up our whole selves unto God, whereby we will and endeavour that all things *secundum quo nos* be given or carried unto him, which appertain unto his *totus Deo tradimus, & voluntate*

Lastly, it is a transgression against Fidelity, a breach of the covenant that hath been sealed between God and us in our Baptisme, and the Supper of the Lord. For that is a *qua pertinent* Covenant, as I have shewed already, as of mercy on Gods *ad eum glorificandum* part, so of gratitude on our part. Our unthankfulness then Apoc.4:10.11. is in Gods account a double sinne, not onely a deviation 1 Cor.10:3. from his Law, but also an infringement of our own voluntary covenant and engagement, and therfore accompanied 13. with falsehood, and a kind of perjury unto heaven.

And this of the formall obliquity of unthankfulness, which receives much aggravation from the persons in whom it is their quality, the causes which they have for, and the meanes which they have of thankfulness. The unthankfulness of men is of a deeper guilt then that of Devils, because men are unthankfull for the patience and long-suffering of God, for the blood of Jesus Christ, mercies never vouchsafed to Devils. The unthankfulness of Gods people is of a greater demerit then that of aliens. In that charge of ingratitude upon Israel, Hos. 2:8 Shee conversionis *Dico ego vobis, quoniam pro meo sapere, nihil ita displaceat Deo, praesertim in filiis gratiae, in hominibus* In that charge of ingratitude upon Sibyl, Bern. de misericordiis, *quemadmodum ingratisudo.* Interpreters observe, that the word *Sibyl* is emphatically, and serveth much to aggravate the sinne, that *Sibyl*, unto whom God had Serm.2...

committed his Oracles, given his love, sent his Prophets, should bereave him of the honour of his benefites, was an offence by farre more heynous, then if it had beene done by the Heathen, who had only the light of Nature, and the Book of the Creatures for their instruction.

A word next of the causall obliquity of unthankfulness, that which it causeth in other sinnes, and that both as a physicall or Working, and as a mortall or meritorious cause.

First, it hath a Physicall influence in the increase of sin: for it dispoileth and prepareth the minde of man, for even the most unnaturall sinnes; a soule prophaned and polluted therewith, will not scruple at the height of mischiefe.

The despising of the riches of Gods goodness, and forbearance, and long-suffering, is in the fifth verse followed *with hardnes and an impenitent heart. In all times (saith Seneca) there will bee Murderers, Tyrants, Theeves, Adulterers, Robbers, Sacrilegious persons, and Traytors, and the least of all these is the ungratefull man. Hee speaks of ingratitude towards man, but then he puts in an exception, *Nisi quod omnia ista ab ingrato animo sunt, sine quo via ullum magnum facinus accredit*, except it be that all these come from ingratitude, without which scarce any evill enterprise hath been plotted, or performed. Though he thought ingratitude to be absolutely interiour unto those horrible vices, yet he thought again, that in this respect, so farre forth as it was their cause and seminary, it was superior unto them all.

The ground of this influence of unthankfulness upon other sinnes, is its nature. For a main part of it is an undervaluation of mercies, which are of all others the most kindly, and powerfull, both motives unto duty, and disswalives from sin.

Is it any wonder that they should run into all excesses of sinne, who trample under their feet the most precious mercies of God, who despise the riches of his goodness, forbearance,

Rom. 2. 4.

* *Erum homi-
cida, tyrami-
fures, adulteri,
raptores, sacri-
legi, proditores,
infracti omnia
ingratis est, nisi
quod omnia ista
ab ingrato ani-
mo sunt, sine quo
via ullum mag-
num facinus
accredit. Sen.
de Benef. lib.
1.c. 10.*

bearence, and longsuffering, not knowing that the goodness of God leadeth them to repentance, as for past sins, so to caution and resolution against future sins.

Secondly, unthankfulness hath a moral and meritorious influence upon the increase of sinne by aggravating, and ripening other sinnes.

First, it aggravates other sinnes, and makes them more sinfull then otherwise they would be. What more frequent with the holy Ghost in the aggravation of any sinne, then to insist upon this consideration, that it is accompanied with unthankfulness? *Deut. 32. 5, 6, 7, &c. 2 Sam. 12. 8, 9. Mich. 6. 3, 4, 5.* A greater measure of unthankfulness makes the estate of an Apostle more dangerous and desperate then of a simple alien, or unbeliever. And what but it, will make it at the day of judgement more tollerable for *Tyre and Sydon*: for the land of *Sodom*, then for *Corazin, Bethsaida, Capernaum*, Cities honoured with the presence, preaching, and miracles of Christ. Their lives were in all probability as bad, if not worse then these; and therefore why should their account, and punishment bee lighter, but because the mercies they enjoyed were much less, and so answerably their unthankfulness.

Secondly, because it aggravates other sinnes, hightens their guilt and demerit, therefore it ripens them, and makes them arrive more speedily unto a fulnesse, then otherwise they would. It makes them like Summer fruits, which are the first ripe fruits, *Amos 8. 1, 2.* The sinnes of Israel and Judah were sooner ripe then those of the Amorites, and the reason was, because the blessings of Israel were more pretious, *Psalm 147. 19, 20.* and therefore their unthankfulness more heinous. Why doth judgement begin first at the House, the Church of God, *1 Pet. 4. 17.* but because their sins are more aggravated from, and ripened by unthankfulness, then the sinnes of others, as being under, and against greater mercies then are granted unto the

rest of mankind.

Secondly, unthankfulness carrieth opposition unto the second sort, or kind of goodnes, Pleasure or delight. Spirituall joy, you have heard, is a cause of thanksgiving, and by the same reason the sorrow or sadness of the world, 2. Cor. 7:10. is a cause of unthankfulness, nay joy is an ingredient or part of thanksgiving. Psalm 33:1. and therefore want of joy belongs formally unto unthankfulness. Ignorant persons are alwayes unthankfull: for ignorance, as I have shewed at large, is a cause of unthankfulness. Now ignorance is in Scripture compared unto darknes, which usually figureth a fal and uncomfortable stagg or condition. The unthankfull person walkes in darknes, and hath no light, that is, no solid joy, peace, or comfort, Isa. 50:10. Well he may have a sensual, or carnall joy, begotten by the natural effects of outward blessings; but that alas, is but a false and deceitfull joy, full of vanity and emptinesse; and because joyned with a guilty and trembling conscience, full also of vexation of spirit, * well it may like a little counterfeit complexion, alter the look, and smooth the face outwardly, but it can never throughly fill, or truly cheere up the soule inwardly.

Finally, unthankfulness bears opposition unto a profitable good, as being a very dangerous will, and the danger of it will appeare from the terrible threatenings against, and dreadfull punishmentes of unthankfulness which are recorded in Scripture, Jer. 13:16. Give glory to the Lord your God, before he cause darknes, and before your feete stumble upon the mountains, and while ye look for light, he turn it into the shadow of death. Capernaum by mercies exalted unto heaven, was by unthankfulness brought down to hell, Mar. 11:23. Because the Gentiles glorified not God, neither were thankfull, God gave them up to vile affections, unnatural lusts, and a reprobate minde, Rom. 1:21. &c. Were they for their ingratitude given over to such horrible uncleanness, O then to what hardness

* Gataker.

selfe of heart, and scarednes or cauterizednes of conscience shal we be left unto for ours? Were the sonnes of Nature thus punished for being unthankful but for the light of nature, what severit then may we expect who pretending our selves to be the soanes of grace, are unthankfull for the glorious light of the Gospel? Part of the Argument which *Paul* useth to prove, that in the last dayes perilous times, shall come, is because men shall be unthankful, *2 Tim. 3.1, 2.* Unthankfulnes makes the times perilous. Now the ground or reason of this rigour towards ingratitude is, because God wil some way or other be glorified by us: for his glory is the supremest end of all that we are, and have, and therefore if we doe not glorifie him activelie by our thankes and praises, we shall glorifie him passivelie by our sufferings, we shall contribute to his glory, if not with our songs here on earth, with howling weeping and gnashing of teeth in hell.

But I shall make a more full and particular prooffe of the peril of unthankfulness, from the threatnings and punishments of all the severall parts thereof. Secondly, by instanceing in such punishments as relate unto mercies, to wit, removall of, or a curse upon mercies already enjoyed: and thirdly, a wish-holding of such as are desired and expected.

First, from the threatnings against, and punishments of all the severall parts, or degrees of unthankfulness. First, the not observing of mercies, *Psalm 28. 5. Isa. 5. 12, 13.* Secondly, the ascribing them unto our selves, or receiving and countenancing others ascribing them unto us. *Herod was smitten by the Angel of the Lord, and eaten of wormes, because he gave not God the glory of the eloquence for which the people magnified, and even deified him. Acts 13. 23.* Thirdly, the forgetfulness of mercies, or of God their donor, *Isaiah 10. 9. Psalm 106. 31, 32, 23. 1 Es. 20. 16, 17, 18, 19. Hos. 13. 6, 7, 8.* Forgetfulness of benefits is so horrid a sin, as that for the Lamb of God be-

comes as a Lion, as a Leopard, as a Beare that is bereaved of her Whelps. God our mercifull Father becomes a wrathfull and revengefull Judge; our Creator and preserver falls to rendering of the caule of our hearts, to devouring and tearing of us. Fourthly, the under-valuation of mercies, *1 Sam. 3. 30.* They that despise me shall be lightly esteemed: and whosoever despiseth the gifts of God, despiseth the love and good will of God the giver. *Rom. 2. 4, 5.* He that despiseth the riches of Gods goodness, forbearance, and long-suffering, treasureth up unto himselfe wrath against the day of wrath. *Psalms 106. 24, 26, 27.* Because Israel despised the pleasant land of Canaan, therefore God lifted up his hand against them to overthrow them in the wildernes, &c. Lastly, a non-requitall, or an ill-requitall of benefits. First, a non-requitall, *2 Chron. 32. 25.* Hezekiah rendred not again according to the benefit done unto him: for his heart was lifted up, therefore there was wrath upon him, and upon Judah and Jerusalem. If publicke persons doe not make retribution unto God for his mercies, it drawes downe from heaven not only personall, but also nationall plagues. The Fig-tree that beareth not fruit, doth but cumber the ground, and therefore is to be cut downe, *Luke 13. 7.* The slothfull and unprofitable servant that did hide his talent in the earth, that did not improve and employ his gifts and mercies for the praise of God, was to bee cast out into utter darknes, where shall bee weeping and gnashing of teeth, *Math. 25. 30.* Secondly, an ill-requitall of blessings, *Prov. 17. 13.* Who so rewardeth evill for good, evill shall not depart from his house. Whosoever rewardeth evill for good to man, much more to God. In the words we have a double extent of the punishment of rendering evill for good. One in regard of time how long it shall last: it shall not onely light or seaze upon him, and his Family, but it shall never depart from his house. Another extent of the punishment is, in regard of the object,

ject, how farte it shall reach ; not to his own person only, but to his whole House and Familiy. Evill shall not depart from his House. The earth which drinketh in the rain that cometh oft upon it, the heart that is plentifully watered from heaven with raine, as of Ordinances, so of mercies, and bringeth not forth hearbs meet for them by whom it is dressed, bringeth not forth fruits of well-doing, fruits worthy of repentance, but beareth thornes, and bryers, is fruitfull in nothing, but lusts and corrupti-
ons, such an heart is rejected, and is nigh unto cursing, whose end is to bee burned', *Hebr. 6. 7; 8. Ezra 9. 13, 14.*

Secondly, the danger of unthankfulnes may be proved by instancing in such punishments thereof, as relate unto mercies, to wit, first, a Removal of, or secondly a curse upon mercies already enjoyed, and thirdly, a with-holding of such as are desired, or expected.

First, God punisheth unthankfulnes by removall of mercies already enjoyed. In *Exod. 14. 21.* we read of a strong East wind that dried up the red Sea in a night. Unto which I conceive *Bernard* did allude, when he said, *Ingratitudo est ventus urens, & siccans sibi fontem pietatis, rorem misericordiae, fluenta gratia.* Ingratitude is a wind that burnes and dries up the fountaine of piety, dew of mercies, and stremes of grace. The Rivers if they did not disburden themselves into the Sea, the chiefe mother of all waters, would soon grow dry; and so should we be quickly empty of all mercies and comforts, if wee doe not empty our soules in the praises of Gods goodnes, whence as from an infinite Oceau, all our mercies, and comforts flow. The slothfull servant had his Talent taken from him, because out of an unthankfull neglect, he buried it, and did not use and improve it for the glory of God, and good of his Church. *Matth. 25. 24. &c.* From him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath, *verse 29.* that is, Gods gifts shall bee taken away from

Serm. 51.
super Cant.

River, Down-
ham upon the
place.

from him, that doth not thankfully and diligently employ them, *Hof. 4.7.* As they were increased, so they sinned against me: therefore will I change their glory into shame. Where we have the unthankfulness of the Priests of Israel, and Gods punishment thereof.

First, their unthankfulness, as they were increased, to wit, in the outward blessings of this life, honours, riches, so they sinned against me: that is, by so much the more they sinned against me; the more I multiplied my blessings upon them, the more they multiplied their sins against me.

Secondly, Gods punishment of this their unthankfulness, *Therefore will I change their glory into shame*, that is, I will take away those blessing, wherein they glory, or, I will take away that glory wherein they increased, and thereby expose them to shame and reproach. But the fullest and plainest place that we have for this is, *Hof. 3.8.9.* Where Israel is by God accused of unthankfulness, and for it threatened with deprivation of those mercies for which she was unthankful.

Zanchy, Pa-
reus, River,
Downham, Bur-
rows, in loc.

First, she is charged with unthankfulness, as failing in three parts of thanksgiving, Observation, Confession, Retribution, first she did not observe Gods mercies at least as his gifts, she did not know that I gave her Corn and Wine, and Oyle, and multiplied her silver and gold, v.8. Secondly, she was so farre from confessing God to be the author of them, as that she ascribed them unto her Idols, as the bestowers of them. My lovers give me my Bread, and my Water, my Wool, and my Flax, my Oyle and my Drink, v.3. Secondly, unto her self as the deservere of them v.12. these are my rewards that my lovers, mine Idols have given mee for my worship and service of them. v.13. etc.

Lastly, she was so short of requital, as that she abused Gods mercies against him, unto the extream dishonour of him: she misemployed them about the worship of an abominable Idol, multiplyed her silver and gold, which they prepared for Balak; that is, either to sacrifice unto him,

him, or to make him off , or to deck and adorn him with. In the nineth verse, God threatneth *Israel* to bereave her of those mercies , for which shee was thus unthankfull. Therefore will I return and take away my Corn in the time thereof , and my Wine in the season thereof ; and will recover my Wool and my Flax given to cover her nakednesse. In which words, this severe handling of them for their unthankfulness is amplified and justified. First, amplified by , first a comparison of it, with Gods former dispensations unto them. Secondly, from the unexpectednesse thereof. First, by a comparison of it with Gods former dispensations unto them , which is insinuated in the word translated : *I will return, to wit, into a way of judgement, I will take a new course with her.* First, I dealt with her in a way of severity , and then upon her seeming and flattering repentance or humiliation, I betook my self to a way of mercy: but her unthankfulness will drive me into a way of judgement again : therefore I will return. Unthankfulness alters the manner of Gods dealing with his people : puts him out of his sweet and loving wayes of mercy into the severe, sharp, & fower ways of judgement, & punishment. Secondly, from the unexpectednes of it. I wil take away my Corn in the time thereof, my Wine in the season thereof ; that is, my Corn in the time of harvest, my Wine in the time of Vintage , as if he should have said , I will take away their mercies (for Corn and Wine by a synecdoche stand for al other mercies) when in regard of naturall, and second causes they make full , and certain ac-
count of enjoying them most. Unthankfulness will strip us of mercyes , which we are confident of having them. It will take away our Corn at the harvest, our Wine at the vintage : it will sink a ship in the harbour , it will cast us into straights in the fulnesse of our sufficiencie. *Job 20. 22.* It will raise War when we think our peace firm , and un-
shakable : it will snatch Victory out of our hands when we deeme it overthrown impossible. *Job 37. 30.* it will
shipwarck .

shipwrack a Church or State, when it even toucheth the shore of peace and safety: it will drive us back into the wilderness, when we are in sight of *Canaan*.

Of this severity of God towards *Israel* we have next a justification taken from the injustice of her unthankfulness, and that is signified

First, by the pronoune, *My. My Corn, my Wine, my Wool, my, Flax.* From this we may infer. That God had an absolute supream and soveraign property in their mercies, which by their unthankfulness they defrauded him of, and devideid between themselves and their Idols. This also may be gathered from the two first Verbs of the text rendered in our translation, I will return, and take away. For the former of them by an usuall Hebraisme, as *Tremulus*, and after him *Rives* conjecture, hath the nature, and force of the Adverb again, so that both Verbs may be expressed in one. I will resume, or receive, take again into mine hands my Corn, and Wine, &c. As if he should have said, I will claim or challenge as mine own those mercies which you have denied to have received of me, which you have abused against mee. When God takes away mercies from the unthankfull, it is but a reall claiming, a challenging or resuming of his own right. But most clearly may the injustice of unthankfulness be concluded from the word here rendered, Recover, which signifieth with strong hand to pluck away from one that which he unjustly possessteth. When God takes away mercies from the unthankfull, he doth but recover them as out of the hands of usurpers.

For first, unthankfulness is a kinde of spirituall theft, because that wherein it principally consisteth, attribution of blessings unto either our selves or others, is a most unjust invasion or intrusion upon, and usurpation of that which is *solely* Gods right. However then the unthankful may have a just title unto the creatures, and blessings they enjoy, and to be true and lawfull owners of them; they are yet usurpers

pers of, and intruders upon the praise, honour, and glory of them.

Secondly, unthankfulness makes a forfeiture of mercies, as being a denyall of that fealty and homage, and withholding of that rent which Gods expects from them. Justly then may God deal with the unthankfull, as Land-lords in the like case with their tenants, make an entry upon their mercies and quite dispose of them.

Thirdly, however we cannot say absolutely, that the unthankfull are usurpers of, and intruders upon the creatures, and mercies which they enjoy as having no right unto them : Yet we may say it comparatively, in comparison of that higher title, which the thankful have in Christ Jesus: they have not such a sanctified renewed and comfortable estate in them as they. And this onely was meant in those expressions of the *Waldenses*, *Wickliffe* and *John Husse*, which the Papists of old charged with heresie. And thus also the learned *Rivet* qualificeth and allayeth a seeming rigid expression of *Peter Mowlin* in his *Anatomy of Arminianisme*, which *Corvinus* accuseth as treasonable and destructive of propriety ; and thus also might the Papists interpret, if they had but common and ordinary candor ; What *Gerson*, *Conradus* and some of the *Sorbonists* have written concerning that which they call *Dominium gratificum*. But now if we translate this Verb as *Hierom* and others doe, *I will free and set at liberty my Wooll and my Flax, &c.* So it hath reference to prisoners and bondslaves ; and from it we may gather, that there is in unthankfulness a kinde of injustice, and cruelty towards the good creatures and mercies of God : by it they are imprisoned, and manacled in a kinde of bondage, to be delivered from which they doe, as it were groan and cry.

By what hath been said in opening of this place of scripture, you have at large seen how justly God may take away mercies from the unthankfull. Why, it is but a receiving, a resuming, a challenging and claiming of his own, are ou-

very of his right, a making of an entry upon that which is by ingratitude forfeited, a deliverance of the imprisoned, and abused mercies of God into a kind of freedome. That is applicable unto ingratitude, which is by some reported of *Pyrrhus* and *Hannibal*, that they knew how to conquer, but had no skill to keep, use, and improve their conquests. Unthankfulness will dash the most hopefull beginnings of deliverance and reformation : it will throw away in an instant that which a people have a long time most valiantly fought for with men, and most zealously wrested for in prayer unto God. The deliverance which we this day celebrate, cost you many bitter teares, many fervent prayers, much pretious blood, for it you have hazarded all that under the Sunne was deare unto you. But now your unthankfulness wil be a grave unto all those mercies and comforts, which you reape by vertue of this deliverance : it will make your last state worse then your first ; it will make your preservation to be but a reservation of you to a more calamitous condition, then that which you feared in the time of your greatest danger and extremity ; it will reduce you to such an estate as the *Saguntine* Embassadours said they were in after the recovery of their Town, *Ad hoc retracti ex distansibus locis in sedem antiquam videbamus, ne iterum periremus, & alterum excidium patrie videbamus*. Wee seemed to bee brought home from the places of our exile, for no other purpose, but to be ruin'd a second time, and to behold another funerall and defolation of our Town and Country.

Secondly, unthankfulness brings a curse, poison, and pollution upon all our mercies, it rots and putrifie them, makes them like the waters of a Pond, or Standing Poole, which having no intercourse with the Sea, nor supply from springs, as it is by the heat of the Sunne exhausting it out by Vapours either extraordinarily diminished or altogether dried up ; so howsoeuer it is corrupted and grows stinking and unlaury, God will not loose the honour.

T. Livius.

Carpenter
Geogr. lib. 2.
D. 162.

inour of his benefits that he bestoweth upon us, but will some way or other glorified by them.

If we doe not glorifie his mercy, whilst he bestoweth them as blessings, he will glorifie his justice by altering their nature, and turning them into curses, *Matt. 3. 2.* If yee will not lay it to heart, to give glory to my name, saith the Lord of Hostes, I will even send a curse upon you, and will curse your blessings; yea, I have cursed them already because you doe not lay it to heart. Mercies received with thanksgiving are sanctified, *1 Tim. 4. 45.* therefore by the rule of contraries, mercies received with unthankfull hearts are unsanctified, and accursed unto us; and what that is, you may gather from that I have delivered concerning the sanctification of mercies.

First, Then mercies are a curse unto us, when they are disabled from yelding forth their naturall effects; when the Land doth not yeld her increase, neither the Trees of the Land their fruit, *Levit. 26. 20, 26.* when the Floore, and the Wine-presse cannot feed us, *Hos. 9. 2. Hos. 4. 10.* When as *Job* speaks, we be in straits, in the fulnesse of our sufficiency, *Job 20. 22.* When we Sow much and bring in little, when we eate and have not enough, when we drink but are not filled with drinck, cloath us but are not warme, earn wages to put it into a bagg with holes. *Hagg. 1. vers. 6.*

Secondly, Mercies that are unsanctified and accursed unto us proceed but from a common and ordinary ground, the generall providence of God which maketh the Sunne to rise on the evill and the good, and sendeth raine on the just and unjust, *Matt. 5. 45.* They come but from the patience and forbearance of God, like the Dyer, Lodgings, and other accommodations, which are indulged unto a condemned prisoner till execution, nay sometimes they are given in wrath, as Quayles and a King were to Israel, *Numb. 11. v. 33. Hos. 1. 3. v. 11.* to fatten against the day of slaughter, and render the more inexcusable.

Thirdly, mercies are unsanctified, and accursed unto us, when they reach but naturall effects, when they advance us not as much as one step or degree towards heaven, towards union and communion with the God of heaven, when they make no spirituall discoveries of him, nor provoke unto any obedience unto him, when they promote not our sanctification, and spirituall consolation: but rather work effects quite contrary, increase of sin, and vexation of Spirit. *Tully* tells us out of *Pliny*, that in a certain Country drought stirreth up dirt, and rain dust. Not to dispute the truth of the relation, give me leave to apply it to my purpose. Unthankfulness hath made the mercies of God to bring forth in us effects as unsuitable to their nature, as moisture to drought, and dust to rain. It hath made the Gospel the favour of death unto death: it makes mercies to have such an influence upon us, as the shining of the Sunne on clay, and on a dunghill, it begets hardnes of heart, and raiseth up the noysome steem, and exhalations of stinking lusts; it makes our table to become a snare before us, and that which should have been for our welfare, to become a trap, *Psalm 69. 22.* It corrupts our riches, and makes them as thorns to pierce us thorough with many sorrowes, it poysoneth our honours and dignities, and makes them swell and break us with pride and ambition, it sowreth and imbibtereth all our pleasures, and makes them as uncomfortable and as undelightsome, as the musick of a Trumpet at an Assize unto a condemned prisoner.

Thirdly, unthankfulness with-holds mercies desired, and expected. *Gratiarum cessat decursus, ubi recursus non fuerit.* The course of Gods favours cease, where there is not a return of them by our gratitude. Nothing (saith *Seneca*) so much dissolveth and breaketh off mens friendship, as this vice of ingratitude: and why may we not apply to it that which is affirmed, *Isa. 59. 2.* Of all iniquities and sinnes whatsoever; that they separate between God

*a Nihil esse
concordiam b
mani generis
difficiat, ad di
Brabit, quam
hoc vitium.*

God and us, and hide his face from us, that hee will not heare. Unthankfulnes interrupts, though not Gods love of intention, which is unchangeable, yet his love of execution, as also his love of complacency, or delight, it is a barre, or obstacle unto the effects and flow ings of Gods bountie; it doth as it were close Gods eyes, shut his hands against our wants, and stop his eares against our cries and prayers. And indeed with what face can an unthankfull wretch begge new favours of God, who hath neglected, forgotten, slighted, and most miserably perverted and abused old ones?

Unto ^b *Bernard* it seemes a peice of clemency to deny the requestes of the ungratefull, lest they should be so much the more heavily and rigorously censured, and judged for unthankfulnes by how much the more they shall be proved to be unthankfull for the accumulation of benefits. To withdraw mercy in this respect will be a kind of mercy, it will be a favour to with-hold favours, which will aggravate unthankfulness, and increase condemnation. We ^c will not lend or trust our mony unto Bankrupts, nor leave a pledge in their hands who have mulatius denied others of what they have deposited with them. And may not God then in equity detaine desired mercies ^d from the unthankfull who have defrauded and robd him of the honour of all former mercies? The husband-man est, in hac will not sow his corn in the lands, nor in barren or unfruitfull ground: and will God, thinke you, cast, or ^e *Bernard* throw away his mercies upon unthankfull hearts, from contra pessimum vitium

ingratitudinis. 493. D.

^c *Huic ingrat qui beneficiorum fraudator est, & in*
Banc partem proculnus animo, non magis dabit beneficium, quam deceptor pecuniam credit
aut depositum committit ei qui iam pluribus allogavit. Scn. de Benef. lib. 4. c. 26.

^d *Semina in solio effetum & sterile non spargimus.* Id. ibid. l. 1. c. 1. *Agricola quidem*
semina arenis non committunt. Lib. 4. c. 91.

^e *Nanquam non ferit quod datur ingrat.* 148. *Omnius enim sola nos a prefectu*
conversacionis impedit, ingratisudo nostra diu quodammodo amissum reputans datur quod in
gratis accedit, careret sibi de cetero ne tanto plura amitteret quanto plura conferret ingrat. Ibid. 496.

whom.

whom he never had so much as the least crop or harvest of thankes? Ingenuous men will be ashamed to take up new wares and commodities of Tradefmen, before they have cleared their booke, and paid all former scores: and gracious hearts blush to petition God for new favours, without premising thankfulness for the old, and promising thankfulness for the new.

First, without premising thankfulness for the old. *Jacob's* petition for deliverance from his brother *Esau*, *Gen. 32. 11.* is usher'd in with a commemoration of God's former bounty, verses 9, 10. *David* in *Psalm 40.* first makes mention of his thankfulness, verse 10. and then falls to praying from the eleventh verse to the end of the Psalme. You have the Church most affectionately and ravishingly praising God for the initials of her deliverance from *Babylon*, *Psal. 126. 1, 2, 3.* before she prayeth for the perfection and consummation thereof, ver. 4. And this also was *Paul's* method in his prayers for those unto whom hee wrote, *Col. 1. 3. 1 Thess. 3. 9, 10.*

Secondly, without promising thankfulness for the new, not to lay an obligation of merit upon God by the duty, but only to impose upon themselves a tye or obligation for performance of the duty. In every petition, saith Doctor *Ames*, giving of thankes for the benefit that is petitioned for, is promised either expressly or implicitly, and the Scripture abounds in instances of joyning in prayers expresslie promises of thankfulness. *Psalm 51. 14. Psalm 61. 7, 8. Psal. 79. 11, 12, 13. Psal. 86. 11, 12. Hos. 14. 2.* And thus you see, that as *Paul* adviseth, *Phil. 4. 6.* the requests of the Saints have been made known unto God by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving: their petitions have been season'd with thankfulness; with thankfulness in performance for blessings received, with thankfulness in purpose, and promise for such as are expected and desired. * Prayer without praise is as a Censer without burning coales, from which there can no sweet favour ascend.

f. In omni petitione vel expressa, vel impli- cite promittitur gratiarum actio, de illi beneficio quod petitur.
Medul. Theol. lib. 2. c. 9.
Thel. 9. 2.

* *Luther.*
Arrowsmith.

ascend. *Oratio sine laude est thanitulum sine priuus.*

* Prayer and thankes are like the double motion of the lungs, the aire that is suckt in by prayer, is breathed forth again by thanks.

* Tho. Goodwin in his Return of pray-
ers.

The second sort of Uses shall be of exhortation. And upon the excellency of praise and thanksgiving, we may ground a double exhortation : one, unto a performance of it ; the other unto an observation of a due manner in performance thereof.

1. We may from consideration of the excellency of praise and thanksgiving, be exhorted unto a performance of the duty. Whatsoever things are true (saith the Apostle) whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue, if there be any praise, thinke on these things.

Phi. 4.8 Now all the goodly Epithites, or attributions, do in a most eminent manner agree unto thanksgiving. It is true, and just, made up of truth and justice as its parts, say both * Philosophers and Divines. It is honest, pure, and lovely, and of good report, and therefore me thinkes we should have our hearts wonderfully inflamed with the loue, and stirred up unto the practice of it.

* Keckermann.
Urbinus.

I shall use no new motives to presse this exhortation; but only refer you to what I have delivered in confirmation of the point : by which it is evident, that tis not only a gratioues, but also a gracefull, comely, and faire endowment ; that beautifieth, and becommeth a Christian. *Psal. 33. 1.* What can more forcibly provoke and perswade unto this duty, then Gods gratioues account of it, his veuchsafing to esteeme himselfe honoured, blessed, magnified, and glorified by the weake prayses of our polluted hearts, and lips. Who will not be excited to a duty, that is appropriated unto so glorious a subject, as the church and people of God, that is the priviledge of the Saints, though the duty of all mankind, that respect-

eth.

eth so gratioues, and beneficiall an object as the incomprehensible mercies of God, so glorious, and admirable an object as the infinite perfections of God. The wonderfull difficulty of it should no wayes defer, or discourage from it, because it ariseth from excesse of its perfection from the vaste extent, and comprehensivenesse thereof. for if we consider it formally, it takes in, as you have heard, many duties, and if we look upon it by way of Concomitancy, so it takes in all duties whatsoever belonging to the first, and second table. So that wee may say of it as the Preacher of the feare of God did. *Eccles. 12, 13.* This is the whole duty of man. *Tully* said of gratitude unto man, that it is *Maxima, & mater omnium reliquarum virtutum.* And if we except faith, wee may affirme as much of gratitude unto God. If wee are taken with an high descent, and originall of things, why, thankfulness is the product of the noblest, and most divine of graces. But can there bee a stronger prooфе of its excellency, and more prevailing motive unto the love, and practise of it, then Gods gratioues acceptation of it; wonderfull complacency in it, and extreame jealousy for it! shall not we have a very high esteeme of that, then which there is nothing dearer unto our God? It is (you have heard) as musick to his eare, as sweet wine to his tast, as a rich, and pretious perfume to his nostrils. Can wee then withhold it from him, and yet pretend, that wee beare any love, and respect unto him, and profess that wee are his servants, and subjects? It is the great end of the greatest and most glorious of his workes and mercies; and shall we by our unthankfulness attempt to frustrate or disappoint God of this his end. shall wee stop, and withhold from God, that which hath been the principal scope of the sweet influences of his goodness upon us. Are you affected with virtue, pleasure, or profit? why, all these kindes of goodness as you have heard at large, are most eminently applicable unto the grace

grace of thankfulness, and duty of thanksgiving. If you enter into a comparison of it with other graces, and duties, you shall find it to bee in divers respects unmatchable for of all graces, and dutyes it comes fullest, closest, and nearest up unto the highest end, Gods glory : and besides it is more durable, then other graces, whose exercise, and proper acts are of use only in this life, but after wee are translated from death unto life thanksgiving will bee our eternall exercise in heaven. And therefore let us redeeme as much time as we can, for the performance of it, here upon earth. You have seene how the prayer of petition compared therewith is over ballanced thereby in regard of necessity, comfort and dignity. And hence *David* the sweet singer of Israel, upon whom the spirit of prayer, and supplication was powred in a most abundant measure, did yet it seemes more abound in the prayer of thanksgiving, then in that of petition. For, we reade of his praying but thrice a day. *Psal. 55. 17.* Evening, and mourning, and at noone will i pray and cry aloud: but he makes mention of praising God seaven times a day. *Psal. 119. 164.* As also in the very depth of the night. At mid-night will I rise to give thanks unto thee. *Psal. 119. 62.* To conclude this use, this duty will be a great part of our happiness in heaven, and therefore it is but fit, that it should be a cheife part of our busynesse here upon earth, it is now the musick of Heaven of the blessed Angels, and glorified spirits, with whome if wee bee not in consort now, wee may justly feare, everlasting seperation from them hereafter. The state of grace is an incoation of the state of glory, and therefore wee can have no ground to assure our selves that wee shall praise God everlasting-ly in heaven, unlesse heer on earth our hearts bee put in tune, and we study, and learne the song of *Moses*, and the Lamb.

Secondly from the excellency of praise, and thanksgiving wee may bee exhorted to observe a due manner in the

performance thereof to performe it Preparedly, Reverently, Zealously, and Entirely.

First, Preparedly. So excellent divine, and glorious a duty calls for the utmost preparation, that is possible of our understandings, wils, and affections; and accordingly the Psalmist tells us, *Psal. 65. 1.* Praise wayteh for thee O God in Sion, that is, all true members of the Church, of which Sion was a type, have their hearts in tune in a readinesse, and due frame for this worke. In *Psal. 57. 7, 8.* and *Psal. 108. 1, 2.* We have *David* making a profession of his both habituall, and actuall preparation for it. First, he professeth how he was habitually fitted and prepared for it, vers. 7. My heart is fixed, or prepared, O God, my heart is fixed, or prepared: I will sing and give praise. The ingemination of this profession of his preparation for praise, denoteth either the absolute and great necessity of it, or else his wonderfull exactnesse in it. In verse. 8. he betakes himselfe unto an actuall preparation for it, he awakeneth and rouzeth up all that within, or without him, may contribute unto the work. Awake up my glory, awake Psalterie and Harp, I my selfe will awake early. It the a-lacrity of the sweet Singer of Israel must be thus awakened to give praise unto God; O then what rowzing and stirring up doth not backwardnesse and dulnesse stand in need of? In that exhortation of *Paul, Coloss. 4. 2.* to watch in prayer with thanksgiving; the watchfulness there required, is referred to thanksgiving as well as prayer. To fit us for both prayer and thanksgiving, we must have both our heads and our hearts wakefull, they are both duties of such neere and intimate communion with God, as that they are not to bee come unto with drowsie and sleepy soules. Thanksgiving is a kinde of Heavenly and Angelicall worship, and therefore should not be approached with earthly hearts. In it (to aply that speech of *Moses, Exod. 3. 5.*) wee turn aside to see a great sight, Gods greatness and goodness; and therefore put

put off thy shooes from thy feet, all low, earthly and sensuall affections: So some allegorize the phraze, because ^a The new shooes being next the earth, are usually more foule and ^a Annotations, dirty.

Secondly, so excellent and divine a duty is to be performed reverently, *God is fearfull in prayses*, *Exod. 15. 11.* therefore his praises are to be celebrated with an awfull feare, and religious reverence, and accordingly *Junius* and *Tremellius* render the words, *Reverendus laudibus*, to be reverenced or feared in praytes. And that God is to be reverenced or feared in his praises, is plain, first, because joy, a main ingredient of our praises, is to be with trembling, *Psal. 2. 11.* Secondly, because the object of our praises, mercy and goodness, should affect us with a filiall feare. *Psal. 130. 4. 7or. 33. 9.*

Thirdly, so heavenly and glorious a dnty is to be performed zealously and devoutly, and not perfunktorily or slightly to be slubber'd over. *Psal. 66. 2.* Sing forth the honour of his name, make his praise glorious, saith the Psalmist. In the originall it is, *Put glory to his praise*: it is (saith *Mollerus*) as if he should have said, Be not dull, sluggish, or drowsie in the celebration of Gods benefits, do not content your selves with ordinary praises, let them be in as glorious and honorable a manner as it is possible, according unto the utmost of your powers, with all your hearts, souls, strength and might. Hither also may you referre those places wherein 'tis said, that God is greatly to be praised, *Psa. 48. 1. Psa. 109. 30. Psa. 145. 3.* There is an extensive and an intensive greatness, and both must be found in our praises of God. First, an intensive greatness in regard of their number, we must be frequent & plentifull in the duty, we must (to use the expression of *David*) *Psa. 145. 7.* abundantly utter the memory of Gods great goodness. Secondly, there must be an intensive greatness in our praises, in regard of the degree, fervour and heat of them. They must be high, and vehement, fervent, flaiming zealous,

zealous, and affectionate, full of life and vigour', our Spirits must be raised, our hearts and tongues enlarged in the performance of this duty. Gods glorious name, as it is *Nehem.9.5.* is exalted above all blessing and praise, above our devoutest and most zealous praises ; and therefore surely, faint, heartlesse, and livelesse praises, are so far from reaching him, as that they may seem to bee meant of another of a lower object. God then is not praised at al, if he be not greatly praised. Weak and dull praises are dispraises : for a person or thing is not honoured or praised, unless there be some proportion between the honour and praise, and the worthines of the person or thing honoured and praised. Honour (saith *Aquinas*, and we may say the same of praise) is nothing else but a testimony of the excellency of a person or thing. Now when a testimony is so far from being home, and full, as that it doth not in any sort reach that for which it is brought, there must be either a falsehood or a nullity in it. It were strange then, if cold, unzealous, and unferuent praises should beare witnes unto the infinite greatness of God. Hence it is that you shall find in *Psalm 108.* that after *David* had professed a purpose of praising God, v.1,2,3. he tells you next the proportion that is between the attributes which he praiseth in God, and his praise of him. The greatness of the attributes, *Mercy and Truth*, we have v.4. *Thy Mercy is great above the heavens, and thy Truth reacheth unto the clouds:* And there is an answerable greatness in his praises of God for them, verl.5. *Be thou exalted, O God, above the heavens, and thy glory above all the earth.* He wilsheth and endevourereth to exalt him as high in his praises as he is in himselfe, to exalt him above the earth, above the heaven, and the clouds. In peace-offerings for thanksgiving, leavened bread was to be offered, *Levit. 7. 13.* now the property of leaven is to raise the meale, so then the requiring of it might be to signify, that in thanksgiving our hearts are to be raised and elevated above the pitch of nature by spirituall.

rituall, holy and heavenly affections; and because it is not possible that our hearts should be lifted up in so high a manner, as the nature and number of Gods mercies merit, we must supply what is wanting with an holy & devout stupor and admiration. That place in *Psalm 65. 1.* rendered by our Translators, *Praise waiteth for thee, ô God, in Syon,* is in the originall, *Praise is silent, or, silence unto thee,* to wit, out of wonder at the incomprehensibleness of thy goodnes, 'tis this that strikes them dumb with admiration, as being beyond all not only expressions, but also apprehensions.

Lastly, if thanksgiving bee so excellent a duty, let it be performed by us entirely, wholly, and fully, and not blemish'd with the omissions of any of its parts; which are five; Observation, Confession, Remeinbrance, Valuacion, Retribution; let all these have a place in this your day of thanksgiving, and not so much as one of them left out. For would it not be pitty, that so noble, and worthy a worke, should bee maimed, and defective, should want any thing that makes unto its integrity, and fulnesse?

First, then, Observe narrowly and inquisitively the mercy, for the publique acknowledgement whereof wee hold this Assembly, take a steady and curious view of all particular circumstances, and passages in the Seige, that had any thing either of mercy, or marvaile in them; that so you may digest them into matter of praise, and thanksgiving. And let not your observation dwell, and stay upon an arme of flesh. The prudence, and resolution of your worthy Governor, the golden mettle of your Souldiers, and Townsmen, the care and speed, that was used by the valiant instruments of your relief: but let it goe higher, so high as heaven. Observe the mercy, and the hand, the wisdome, power, and providence of God therein. Besides, as he who drew the picture of *Antigonus*, painted onely one side of his face, and not the other, which was blemished with the want of an eye: so doe you as it were over-look all miseries and losses, that you sustained by the siege.,

siege, the burning of a great part of your town and goods; the slaughter of many of your dearest friends and neighbours; and chiefly fix your thoughts upon the many and great mercies that you owe to your deliverance; The preservation of your own lives, of the most considerable part of the town, of most of your goods, and many of your friends: For all these will serve to heighten and increase the flame of your thanksgiving; and therefore the consideration of them should be more permanent, and make a deeper impression upon your hearts, then the thoughts of any thing that might damp your joy and lame your praises.

2 Next doe not stifle and imprison these thoughts in your hearts, but vent them unto others by a ful publication, and confession of what God hath herein done for so undeserving a people, thereby the better to quicken your selves, and stir up others to a zealous performance of the duty.

3 And thirdly, Lest your joy and thanks for so a great a preservation should in time coole and languish, doe you frequently and affectionately reflect upon it, that so it may never be buried in a grave of Oblivion. Master *Burrows* relates of the City of *Berne*, that they wrote the day of their deliverance from Antichrist, upon pillars with letters of gold. But I shall exhort you to a way of preserving the memorall of your deliverance that shall be lesse chargeable, but more acceptable unto God; Let it be written in your memories with a pen of iron, and with the point of a Diamond, let it be graven upon the table of your hearts.

Fourthly, Detract nothing from the value and importance of your deliverance, but look upon it as a prevention of your utter ruine and desolation: as a resurrection from the bottome of danger and doubt, if not despair. For, who of you but gave all for lost? If you will but look back upon your own feares, perplexities and misgivings of minde, they will informe: That if the Lord had not been on your side, when men rose up against you, when their

their wrath was kindled against you , a red Sea of blood and fire had overwhelmed you, had gone over your souls. If you consider the progresse that the enemy had made in winning of your Town ; how he had entred your Line, fired severall Streets, &c. you cannot, me thinks, but have such an esteem of your preservation , as Christ had of the Restoration of Jerusalem, *Zach. 3. 2.* Is not this a brand pluck'd out of the fire ? *Florus* speaking of the horrible devastation which the people of *Rome* made of the Country of the *Samnites*, thus expresteth it, *Ita ruinas ipsas urbium diruit, ut hodie Samnium in ipso Samnio requiratur.* And if you call to minde the bloody and barbarous threats , that your adversaries night and day thundred in your ears, they will give you a full and undoubted assurance , that if they had prevailed , the expression would have bin too too appliable unto this place; they would have so ruined the very ruines thereof, as that in but the succeding age, a man might have looked for *Taunton* in *Taunton*, and not have found it.

Fifthly and lastly, Bee you studiously inquisitive, as *David*, *Psalm. 116. 12.* *What shall we render unto the Lord for so great and seasonable a benefit ?* Why , let all your aims and purposes reach as high as Heaven ; Let Gods glory over-ballance all other ends ; Let all selfish respects stoop thereunto. Doe not think much to part with your lives, much leſſe with you lusts : the diseases and corruptions of your Soules and Lives, for a God that hath been so graciously mercifull to you and yours : Let the meditation of this deliverance inflame your zeale for Gods cause, enlarge your bowels and affection to his Church and People, improve and increase your care of obedience , and endeavours of mortification , stir you up to devote and dedicate all that you have and are to his service and glory.

FINIS.